INSIST ON

Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

LUDLOW HORRORS EXPOSED

Women from Strike Zone Visit Nation's Capital.

STORY TOLD PRESIDENT WILSON

Thousands Listen to Startling Tale of Murderous Gunmen Under Control of Rockefeller.

Washington, May 30.—One of the largest halls in this city was crowded with men and women who listened to the thrilling tale of the Colorado miners' strike, recounted by Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, and a delegation of women from the strike zone. The women told an almost unbelievable tale—one of them, a mother, whose three children had been burned to death—just as they had told it more briefly a couple of hours before to President Wilson. John D. Rockefeller, jr., was attacked and condemned in no uncertain terms by many speakers, who held him responsible for the lawlessness that resulted in murder, arson, looting, and lust in the coal fields. Gov. Ammons and the State legislature of Colorado were scored as having failed utterly in their duty to the citizens of the State. The statement was made that Colorado has been absolutely sold out and that John D. Rockefeller, jr., owns it. Representative Evans said "the State of Colorado lacks more in moral sentiment than any community I ever visited." The press of the country, and of Colorado in particular, was censured as having suppressed or toned down reports on the coal-field strike, so that the people of the country have no just conception of facts as they really exist.

Judge Lindsey, who came to Washington with the delegation of women to appeal to the President to mediate in the strike war, announced the plan of reconciliation that he had proposed to the President during the afternoon.

Mrs. Pearl Jolly, scarcely more than a girl, was introduced as "the heroine of Ludlow." In brief, simple sentences she told of how Louis Takus, a leader of the tent colony, had been fired upon while carrying a flag of truce; how, when she put on a Red Cross badge to go among the wounded and to shelter the children she was fired upon and shot in the heel; how, when the men left the camp and took to the hills to draw the fire away from the women and children, the helpless ones left behind were the objects of attack; how Louis Takus was captured, killed by being hit on the head with a gun, the barrel of which was broken by the blow; that he was shot four times in the back after he was dead, and that his face was stamped on and crushed.

She told how the women and children were buried in pits and that from one of these eleven children and two women were taken out, burned to death; how a boy while caressing his little sister had the top of his head shot off and his brains were scattered over his brothers and sisters; how she heard the wife of an officer boasting over the telephone how they had "roasted twenty-eight of the dirty brutes alive;" how appeals to the sheriff, to the officers of the militia, and to all authorities had been in vain.

Mrs. M. H. Thomas, who has brought her two children to Washington, narrated her experiences in rescuing women and children. She told of being put into jail when she had gone to Trinidad on business the day of the protest parade against Mother Jones; that for more than two hours fifty militiamen guarded her in the street and that she was literally flung into a filthy cell. She said she sent a letter to Gen. Chase which he paid no attention to. She was kept in jail for eleven days.

Mrs. Lee Champion, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who went to Ludlow as chairman of the woman's relief committee, bore testimony that all that these women had told was "absolutely true." She said a saloon had been demolished and $1,200 worth of liquor used up. She described the ravages at the mine camp as "drunken, villainous, blood-mad orgies of the corporation guards." She said she had placed affidavits in Judge Lindsey's hands to prove that the miners' tents were set on fire. She said she was told that twenty persons missing would probably be found in the coke ovens or a deep well, but the authorities prevented her from prosecuting the search. She was told that there are 1,000 women in Trinidad ready to fight for their lives and honor. She told that attempts had been made to bribe her to suppress her report.

HAS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

Topeka, Kans., May 30.—At a meeting in this city of the legislative committee of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, the following legislative program was agreed upon: Amendments to workmen's compensation law providing for hospital fees and medical attendance; compensation to begin one week after injury if disability lasts less than four weeks; if disability lasts four weeks or more compensation to begin at date of injury; law to be administered by board of awards or commission. Initiative, referendum and recall. Maximum hours for women workers. A widow's pension law. Candidates for the various state offices at the August primaries will be called upon to declare themselves either for or against the proposed legislation, the results of this inquiry will be made known, and the voters interested in these measures may be governed accordingly.

DEALS ONLY WITH UNIONS.

Savannah, Ga., May 30.—While endeavoring to adjust differences between the Savannah and Northwestern railroad and their striking conductors Judge W. L. Chambers, member of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, is quoted as saying: "I would not have returned to Savannah had the railroad not consented to recognize the conductors. I could not deal with them under any other condition. This is the day of organizations. It matters not how small or how large the railroad. Unless they were recognized as an organization, one would not be bound by any decision that might be made. The request for mediation came from the conductors as a union, and I could not mediate the differences except as a union."

OHIO TO BE MORE GENEROUS.

Columbus, O., May 30.—In an address to the graduates of the Columbus State Hospital Training School, George F. Burba, secretary to Gov. Cox, said: "We have entered on an era of humanitarian legislation that will work to the benefit of every infirm, crippled and deficient citizen of Ohio. There will be no more niggardly appropriation by our legislatures to care for the state institutions, and I predict that in the future you will be rewarded in a monetary way to a greater extent than other nurses graduating before you."

BREWERY MEN RAISE WAGES.

Dallas, Tex., May 30.—An agreement between the Brewery Workers' union and their employers provides for wage increases from $1 to $2 a week, which will date back to the first of May. Substantial increases have been granted drivers.

UNION CONTRACT IS UPHELD

Boston, May 30.—The State Supreme Court has denied the motion of a Knights of Labor branch to annul a contract entered into between A. F. of L. Longshoremen's unions and steamship companies in this city on the grounds that it makes employment impossible for the plaintiffs. The companies agreed that only members of the Longshoremen's unions would be employed wherever possible, and to this the Knights of Labor objected. The court held that the contract was legal, and was willingly entered into between the parties in interest. It was further held that there was no desire or intention to harm the plaintiffs by depriving them of the chance to work, or to compel them to join the defendant union, or do any other injury. This was not a part of the design of the contract nor one of the influences operating upon the minds of the parties executing it. Whatever loss came to the plaintiffs was an incidental result and not an essential element of a contract whose dominant purpose is within the limits of lawful bargaining. The court dismissed the plea and sustained the decision of a justice who, at a previous trial, found that the "contract was freely and fairly entered into beween the contracting parties without any purpose or motive on the part of the representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association (the defendant union) to injure the plaintiffs or to coerce them into joining its union or unions."

The steamship agents testified that they had previously dealt with several different organizations or local unions, that the committee representing these bodies were cumbersome in numbers, not small enough to make an effective body, and in consequence, in case of disagreement as to working conditions, there was difficulty in getting an adjustment; and that work was not done expeditiously and well, and it was felt that if an agreement was made with one strong union, under good control and management, it would be easier to get an adequate supply of labor and to settle troubles that might arise, and that no coercion or intimidation was exercised over them by the defendant union, and that they acted voluntarily with a view single to their own interests in signing the contract.

RAILROADS LOSE VAST SUM.

Washington, May 30.—In an opinion by Chief Justice Campbell, of the Court of Claims, which reverses a former ruling, the railroads of this country have been denied claims aggregating $31,000,000. The question involved the present method of weighing mail to fix compensation for transportation, which the judge now holds is legal and proper. The suit decided was brought by the Chicago and Alton and involved $83,604. Nearly all the mail-carrying roads had filed similar suits. Prior to 1907 the postoffice department, in weighing mail, secured the average daily weight by weighing the mail carried for a period of 105 days and dividing the total by 90, the number of days exclusive of Sundays. Since 1907 the department has recognized Sunday as a working day and has made the divisor 105. By this means the railroads contended they were carrying about one-seventh of the mail without compensation. This contention was upheld by the Court of Claims during the last administration, but Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson secured a rehearing, which resulted in the later decision. The original finding would have held the government liable for $31,000,000 to 720 different roads.

BEYOND REACH OF CHILD.

Columbus, Ohio, May 30—There are many schools in the country which less than 20 per cent. of the pupils are making progress, according to S. A. Courtis, Detroit educational expert, now in this city. Mr. Courtis outlined the results of scientific educational tests in schools of the United States, which support the contention that educational methods now in common use are inefficient. The chief cause, in Mr. Courtis' opinion, is failure to adapt teaching to individual differences in the powers and capacity of children. "Each child selects automatically, as the basis of its mental equipment, the things to which it can respond readily. It is a crime to give a child lessons beyond its reach. It is then deprived of the stimulus that comes from the pleasure of success The chief factor that makes for the efficiency of a school is its ability to adjust its work to the individual." Mr. Courtis showed, by figures compiled from scientific tests, that there may be conditions under which the more a child is taught the less it really knows. The education of the future, he said, would eliminate such conditions by adapting teaching to the individual needs of the pulpit.

BIG LOCKOUT AVERTED.

San Francisco, May 30.—The creation of an arbitration commission has averted an industrial conflict in this city, because of the refusal of the Building Trades Council to obey the ultimatum of the Building Trades Employers' Association, that if striking painters were not ordered back to work all building mechanics of this city would be locked out. The workers selected James H. Barry, editor of The Star, and the employers chose Lewis Saroni, a prominent sugar merchant, as their representative. It is agreed that if these two are unable to reach an agreement they are empowered to appoint a third arbitrator.

FOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

San Francisco, May 30.—Officials of the Barbers' union announce that they have secured signatures to place the Sunday closing bill on the ballot at the next state election. The unionists say that the churches of the state are back of the measure and clergymen are advocating it from the pulpits. This proposal was indorsed by the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the California State Federation of Labor has assisted the barbers in this proposal, which is intended to prohibit work on Sunday throughout the state.

WOULD SETTLE LONG STRIKE.

Hazleton, Pa., May 30.—Secretary Wilson, of the Federal Department of Labor, has taken a hand in the street-carmen's strike of this city and his representative, John A. Moffit, is here in an attempt to adjust differences between the company and the men, which were caused by the company's refusal to employ members of the union's executive committee. While a comparatively few members are involved in the strike, it has been bitterly contested for many months.

GIVES UNIONIST CREDIT.

San Francisco, May 30.—Members of the city police department are agreed that Supervisor Andrew Gallagher, president of the local central body, is entitled to the credit for securing a day off each week for the members of the department. It was the trade unionist who first proposed this innovation and he has continued demanding this concession until it was an accomplished fact.

VICTORY IS IN SIGHT

Labor to Be Freed From Anti-Trust Laws, Injunction Abuse and Unjust Contempts.

Washington, May 28.—The parliamentary situation of the Clayton anti-trust bill in Congress in which Labor is vitally affected, has reached a satisfactory stage. For years the American Federation of Labor contended that the Sherman anti-trust law was never intended to apply and should not have been applied to the voluntary organizations of the working people. By reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case, and of several courts in other cases, that law was made to apply to organizations of workers. It is unnecessary at this time to recount the various phases and developments of the efforts to secure remedial legislation which the working people of the country have so long and so justly demanded. There was an apparent disposition on the part of those in control of legislation to enact a bill adequate to meet the needs of the working people. But upon close study and scrutiny, the representatives of the A. F. of L. soon learned that the labor sections of the tentative drafts of the Clayton anti-trust bill were ineffective, and insisted upon charges to conform to declarations of the Democratic and the Progressive parties. For a time it appeared that divergent opinions would result in a permanent cleavage. Representatives of the A. F. of L. insisted upon good faith being observed. After many changes the representatives of all parties and the A. F. of L. reached a general agreement. The A. F. of L. has had the hearty co-operation of the Labor Group in Congress and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and of the farmers' organizations.

In the Clayton bill dealing with supplementay legislation on the Sherman anti-trust law, is incorporated the following agreed-upon section:

Section 7. That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, orders or associatons instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, orders or associations, from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations, orders, or associations, or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.

There are other sections of the Clayton bill which deal with the regulation and limitation of the issuance of injunctions. There are sections dealing with the subject of the regulation of contempt proceedings and providing for jury trials in alleged indirect contempts. The section dealing with injunctions, in which Labor is primarily interested, is as follows:

Sec. 18. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employes, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of, a dispute, concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling at any place in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in absence of such dispute by any party thereto, nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held unlawful.

The sections dealing with the contempt proceedings and jury trials are as follows:

Sec. 19. That any person who shall willfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing therein, or thereby forbidden to be done by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States, or at common law, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 20. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any district court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any district attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue a rule requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which rule, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged, a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court. Provided, however, That if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the rule to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused person is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

In all cases within the purview of this act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned, as provided by law, to attend at the time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and impaneled as upon a trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or upon information.

If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the United States or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them as the court may direct, but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the United States exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of $1,000, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months.

Sec. 21. That the evidence taken upon the trial of any person so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon writ of error in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon the granting of such writ of error, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court, or by any justice, or any judge, of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 22. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of, or on behalf of, the United States, but the same, and all other cases of contempt not specifically embraced within section nineteen of this act, may be punished in conformity to the usages at law and in equity now prevailing.

Sec. 23. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this act.

It is confidently predicted, justified by the parliamentary situation, that the bill, with the above sections, will be passed by the House within the next few days.

GUARDS FIRED UPON BABIES.

Denver, May 30.—The State militia fired directly into the tents at Ludlow, where two women and eleven children were suffocated, April 20, was the admission of Captain Linderfelt and Lieutenant Bigelow, chief witnesses for the defense before the court-martial of Major Hamrock, who commanded the Ludlow troops. This is the first time such an admission has been made by a member of the militia.

PAINTERS WOULD RAISE WAGES

Aberdeen, Wash., May 30.—The Painters' union is on strike to enforce their wage demand of $4.50 per day. The old rate was $4. The strikers are pointing out that cities in this vicinity are not only enjoying the high rate, but also the Saturday afternoon off. It is believed the differences will be adjusted in a short time.

JOIN BONA FIDE MOVEMENT.

New York, May 30.—Two large unions of Longshoremen have voted to affiliate with the International Longshoremen's association. Officers of the longshoremen predict that they will have 15,000 members along New York's water front as a result of increasing solidarity under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"HUSTLING" SHORTENS LIFE

New York, May 30.—"In our hurry to have things done, we do not succeed—we blow up," is the view of Rev. A. Edwin Weigin, who declared, in a speech in this city, that: "The curse of this age is rush. It makes children old before their time; it wrecks men in the prime of their manhood, it shortens lives and fills the insane asylums, and on women it bears hardest of all." The speaker ridiculed the theory of push, advocated by what he termed the "hustle trust."

"'Do it now!' 'Get busy!' 'Step lively!' 'Hustle!' are the orders of the hour," he says; "and in these phrases lies the greatest weakness of the age. Children today have no time for mud pies; they must be precocious little men and women, must lead the life of adults. Their school work is a rush that leaves them little education. The modern woman puts so much nervous energy into everything she does, and this rush scheme of existence is hardest on them. No great thing was ever done in a hurry," concluded the minister, "and yet we are so proud of being strenuous!"

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 30.—Carpenters and their employers in this city have compromised wage differences, and the short strike of these workers is at an end. The new minimum scale is $2.75. The old rate was $2.40.

ICE WAGON DRIVERS STRIKE.

Minneapolis, Minn. May 30.—Three hundred drivers, employed by two large ice concerns, are on strike to enforce a wage scale and working conditions agreed to by every other ice company in the city. The new agreement calls for union recognition, wage increases, and time and one-half for overtime after ten hours a day. The men show that in many instances they were compelled to work sixteen hours a day.

SECURE WAGE INCREASE.

Duluth, Minn., May 30.—Carpenters in this city will profit $25,000 a year as the result of a wage increase that was secured through conferences with employers. The original demand was for 50 cents an hour, but the negotiations resulted in a 47½ cent rate, an increase of 2½ cents an hour over the old scale.

A FOUR YEARS' AGREEMENT.

Cleveland, May 30.—The elevator constructors in this city have secured the signatures of several of the large firms to a four years' agreement which calls for a sliding scale of 57 1-2 cents an hour for the first year, 60 cents an hour for the second, and 62 1-2 cents for the third and fourth years.

ATTACK ROCKEFELLER FUND

Washington, May 30.—John D. Rockefeller and his fortune were objects of a bitter attack in the United States Senate when Senator West, of Georgia, offered an amendment to the agricultural bill, which would permit the Department of Agriculture to continue to accept Rockefeller funds in stamping out the boll weevil, the arch-enemy of cotton farmers. The suggestion of the Southern solon was not received with favor, and many Senators rose to denounce Rockefeller as a criminal and a murderer of women and children. Senator Kern, of Indiana, the majority leader, and Senators Kenyon, Lane, Martine, Gore, and Reed led in the attack upon Rockefeller, declaring that the United States government should never "enter a partnership" with the oil magnate, no matter what the purpose of that partnership. Senator Martine, of New Jersey, told of meeting women from the scene of the strike in Colorado. "One of these women, the wife of a miner, told us this morning," said Senator Martine, "that she had seen men in uniform putting oil on the tents in which men, women and children were living and then set fire to them. Women and children were burned to death. These men in uniform were brought to Colorado by the mine owners and through their influence placed in the State militia. It was a horrid and brutal tale."

Senator Gore suggested that it would be far better to have the $250,000 donated by the general education board annually for the use of farm extension and boll weevil work as pensions for the widows and orphans of the miners killed through the use of Rockefeller money in the mines. He declared that the United States, the most wealthy nation in the world, should not accept money from Rockefeller or any other individual.

Senator West finally withdrew his amendment and the agricultural bill was passed.

MINIMUM WAGE BY CHURCH.

Chicago, May 30.—One thousand dollars as the minimum salary of Presbyterian ministers, was advocated before the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States by Rev. Murdock McLeod, of Tacoma, chairman of the committee on ministerial relief, who declared that men whose lives have been spent in the pulpit were entitled to pass their declining years in comfort. The committee on prison reform condemned the prison contract labor system and recommended that prison sentences be the last steps of the law instead of the first.

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—"For some years the churches have labored with the souls of men, forgetting that they had bodies. Now, coincident with the movement in all public institutions to get into a more intimate relation with the lives of the people they deal with, the churches have rediscovered human nature." This was the statement made to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern Presbyterian), by Rev. J. S. Lyon, of Louisville, Ky., chairman of a committee that reported in favor of churches taking a more aggressive part in the social and industrial life of the community.

PAY ROLL IS PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Memphis, Tenn., May 30.—In an address in this city A. J. McKelvey, of Washington, said: "In our present industrial system, save where the workers have become strong enough to protect themselves through combinations against too great exploitations, the wage scale is based upon the necessity of the family for a bare subsistence. We are beginning to correct this through the minimum wage system. In this regard the states of the far west have taught a valuable lesson to the older states of the east and south. We have come to the conclusion that the pay roll has become public property; that the industrial establishment which does not pay sufficient wages for the support of the individual worker in comfort and decency, is not a blessing, but a curse to the community. We shall presently reach the position that the establishment which does not pay the main bread-winner of the family, whether man or woman, sufficient wages for the support of the family, for the education of the children, in conditions of decency and comfort, with opportunity for rest and comfort, is a type of industrial establishment that does not deserve to survive on American soil."

EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—America cannot afford to have child labor in its great industries because it costs too much, were the views of Louis W. Hine, of New York, expressed in an address in this city. Child labor is not economical to industry, he said, for the reason that the returns from such service are poor, the amount of work done is much smaller and is of an inferior quality, although requiring greater supervision, which adds to the expense of the product, as do also the greater proportion of accidents. The greatest cost to the industry, he maintained, was of inefficient workers, due to their having been prematurely sent to work and unable to do good work later in life. The cost to society comes in the maintenance of homes for delinquents and defectives, according to Mr. Hine, who said that industry to have low wages undercuts wages of adults, who, then being unable to properly provide for their families, place the debt on society.

TRADE UNIONISTS JAILED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 30.—Three officials of the Ladies' Garment Workers' union, charged with violating an injunction issued by Judge Oppenheimer, because of the strike at the Fulworth company's plant, were sentenced to jail and to pay fines. David Fusfield, business agent of the union, was committed for ten days for contempt, and must thereafter remain until his fine of $300 is paid; Nathan Carl, member of the joint executive board of the union, was committed for five days and to pay a $100 fine, and David Ost[illegible]nd, member of local, No. 63, of the union, must serve five days and pay his fine of $100.

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

St. Paul, May 30.—Inside Electrical Workers' union, No. 110, has signed a three years' agreement with their employers. A 25-cent wage increase for this year has been secured, another 25-cent increase, to take effect May 1, 1915, and a third 25-cent increase, to take effect May 1, 1916. The union shop is recognized. Working conditions have been improved and the contract is the best ever entered into by this union.

WIN LONG STRUGGLE.

Philadelphia, May 30.—The long controversy of piece dyers and finishers at the James Holton plant has been adjusted. All strikers returned to work with a wage increase of 12 per cent. These workers have combated this company for years and the adjustment is the third victory within a month for the piece dyers and finishers.

DEFENDS LABOR'S POSITION

Congressman Sherwood Says the Toiler Is Not Property.

SCORES INJUNCTION JUDGES

Member of Labor Group Denies Claim that Union Exemption Is "Class Legislation."

Washington, May 30.—In an address before the House of Representatives, Congressman Sherwood, of Ohio, a member of the Labor group, presented a list of 101 decisions by federal courts on labor cases where injunctions have been issued, conspiracy and alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law charged. In defending Labor's right to exemption from trust classification, the speaker said:

"Labor demands, and has the right to demand, that laws be enacted making a fundamental difference between labor power and property. Labor power is not property, because it cannot be separated from the laborer. It is personal. It lives only in the life of the worker, and ends with his death. It cannot be transferred like property. The Century Dictionary defines 'labor' as follows: 'Physical or mental effort, particularly for some useful or desired end. Exertion of power for some end other than recreation or sport.'

"Property is the product of labor, applied to some substance of intrinsic value when perfected by labor. It is transferable, can be inherited, and does not die when the person who owns it or produced it dies.

"What organized labor is now seeking is the assistance of Congresses, and courts to restore the English common-law definition of property and restricting the jurisdiction of all courts of equity to its legitimate limitations, as it was universally recognized at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

"What recourse have any people, even under a Constitution guaranteeing civil rights to all alike, when they find themselves in the clutches of judges, appointed for life, who are deaf to popular appeals for justice, and whose official edicts, however cruel and unjust, can not even be modified by Congress, the supreme lawmaking power?"

Congressman Sherwood riddled the claim that this is "class legislation," and in his most sarcastic mood declared:

"We appropriated $200,000, this session of Congress to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, who is not a farmer, to give his views to the farmers on the marketing of farm products. And when this item was passed in a jiffy there was not an orator on this floor who would make an exclamation point that it was class legislation.

"We appropriated, this session, $331,080 for the scientific investigation of insects and bugs, and the Mediterranean fruit fly, and it went through the House in less than ten minutes, with no question that insect legislation is class legislation. Yet, when the men and women who produce all the material wealth of the country ask for the protection of their civil rights, and do not ask for a dollar from the federal treasury, the claim is made that it is class legislation.

"How does this proposed amendment compare as class legislation with the $500,000 voted slap-dab out of the treasury for the eradication of hog cholera? Is it possible that we have statesmen on this floor who believe that the health of hogs is more precious than the health and betterment of the men and women whose labor and welfare are the dependable factor in the prosperity of the country?"

The speaker commented as follows on injunction judges:

"The encroachments of the Federal judiciary, masquerading as the oracles of immutable law, upon time-honored rights guaranteed by organic law, is responsible for a large part of the popular agitation and unrest among the workers. In milder form these outrageous edicts of some of our Federal judges, notoriously Justice Wright, are patterned after the infamous Jeffreys, who voiced the aggressions of the Stuarts, which led to the uprising of the Roundheads under Oliver Cromwell.

"Call it evolution, or revolution, or what you will, a better and broader estimate of civil rights and duties has taken possession of the American people. It is the evolution of intelligence, based upon the assumption that they who toil and till should share in the harvest; that the workers in mines and mill, in steel and wool and cotton, should have a living wage and the right to organize, as all business and professional men and all religious and civic societies organize in order to better their condition. All good men and good women are interested in improving the conditions of the wage workers. It is injustice and oppression that creates anarchy and fosters revolution. This is an ethical as well as an economic question. And now, in the presence of the anarchy and bloodshed in Colorado, in Northern Michigan, and West Virginia, is the time to make a calm and diligent inquiry into the causes which provoked these deplorable conflicts."

AGAINST CHILD LABOR, "IF."

Washington, May 30.—Representatives of South Carolina cotton manufacturers appeared before the House Labor Committee to oppose the Palmer child labor bill, which bars from interstate commerce all goods manufactured by children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and who work more than eight hours a day. Lewis W. Parker [illegible] objected to the federal governm[illegible] tempting to solve this question, [illegible], he said, "varies greatly in the different localities." He is favorable to child labor, adding several "ifs" and "buts," however. The speaker would be certain, first, that arrangements could be made to compel the children to go to school, and also to take care of those dependent upon them.

BAY STATE CHILDREN WIN.

Boston, May 30.—"Applause is not in order in the Massachusetts senate," thundered the presiding officer of this state's upper legislative branch, in an effort to silence the storm of applause that swept the senate chamber when Senator Sheehan, of Holyoke, in defending the present child labor law, concluded one of the most passionate and fervid orations of the present session. Opponents of the law attempted to secure a physical test amendment, which would permit children, after examination by a physician, to work in the mills. The house defeated the proposal, and on a preliminary vote in the senate its friends abandoned all hope to secure its passage by that body.

BAKERS MAKE GAINS.

Holyoke, Mass., May 30.—The Bakers' union and employing bakers have signed an agreement carrying a general wage increase of $1 a week for each worker. Two more holidays are gained, but the bakers agree to work on a holiday when it falls on a Saturday or Monday, upon request of the employer, upon the payment of time and one-half for such work. The increase gives the first hands $20, second hands $17, and third hands [illegible] a week.

INDUSTRIAL BONDAGE IS DENOUNCED

"Anarchy, slavery, and civil war in Colorado," was the subject of an address by Rev. John L. Sewall, of Worcester, Mass., who flayed the Rockefeller interests, which, with others, he intimated, continue to defy all laws of the nation, state and local communities, by importing the cheapest kind of contract labor and substituting thugs and gunmen from our great cities for local police, state militia and the legally constituted inspectors of a commonwealth.

As his authority, Mr. Sewall quoted recent investigations conducted by Rev. H. A. Alkinson, secretary of the social service committee of the Congregational denomination, and those of W. T. Davis, special correspondent for the Outlook, who is a member of the Colorado militia, and said in part:

"These witnesses, whose fairness and full acquaintance with the situation cannot be successfully disputed, have established certain facts which are of the profoundest import to the American people, presenting problems which must speedily be solved if this nation is to endure.

"It is high time for us to cease pointing to peonage and lawlessness and civil war in Mexico, as indications of that nation's barbarism, when we permit equally disgraceful conditions to exist in one of our own commonwealths.

"Civil war, such as we have been having in Colorado, is bad enough; but the anarchy which has been long continued there is worse, and the industrial bondage under which thousands of non-English speaking immigrants are living is the calamity of the whole horrible situation.

"The lot of Africans brought over to the slave fields of the South was in many cases preferable to that of one of these recent immigrants, rushed from the steerage into the immigrant car and buried in the brutal hopelessness of these mining camps in the Colorado wilderness.

"It is impossible for him to escape from that bondage except by the help of other workingmen who have lived here longer and have learned that in union only is there any strength or hope, as it was impossible for the slave in the cotton fields of Louisiana to escape if he relied wholly upon the kindly assistance of those who had bought him at the auction or block.

"I hold no brief for a wholesale defense of trade unionism and all that its members and leaders have done, but it ought to be made clear at once that in Colorado the issue is not the union, its recognition or existence, but how to loosen the grip of industrial feudalism, concentered at present in the hands of one man, who is so busy teaching Sunday school classes in New York and sending investigators into police and vice conditions in Europe that he has no time to discover that a part of his wealth is coming from the company saloons and dens of infamy operated for profit by the company of which he is the acknowledged and responsible head.

"The real issue in Colorado is not the recognition of the union, but the recognition of the laws of that state, which, according to the official reports of its own appointed boards and commissions of inquiry, are a dead letter in the mining regons.

"But John D. Rockefeller, jr., declares that long ago he voluntarily granted all demands save a recognition of the union, and that he will lose all his investments in those mines before he will admit that any two workmen have a right to combine for their interests in dealing with the great business combination of which he is the head.

"This is absolutely false, as all the testimony in the case shows, starting with the phenomenal offer to Gov. Elias M. Ammons of Colorado to the miners, to the effect that if they would withdraw from the union, the laws which are now a dead letter should be really enforced.

How complete is the grip of these mining companies upon the state of Colorado is clearly shown in the fact that the coal mines of the state last year upon a reported valuation of $9,522,074, paid in taxes to the State only $12,378.

"The real issue today is whether great corporations like those in Colorado shall be allowed to continue to defy all laws of the nation, the state and the local community, by importing the cheapest of contract labor from Europe, and substituting thugs and gunmen from our great cities, of the type represented by the four recently executed in New York, for local police, state militia and the legally constituted inspectors of a commonwealth.

"It would seem that after 20 years of contiued strife and lawlessness, the mine operators should have learned that the strike-breakers of yesterday always become the strikers of today and tomorrow; that the robbery of the alien by false weights and company stores and other forms of exploitation is not the best way to pay dividends.

"If, however, our multimillionaires are so indifferent to their surplus possessions as to prefer to sacrifice them rather than humble their pride, the American nation will find some way to teach them lessons which must speedily be mastered unless the scenes of the French revolution are again to occur, and in this land which we delight to call the land of the brave and the home of the free."—Worcester Labor News.

WORKERS HAVE NEW CONCEPTS

This question is often asked those who, from a sense of duty or from fraternal feeling, have from time to time urged those persons whom they felt would be valuable addition to their union to come in and become one of them. It may be, and often is the fact, that the persons solicited remain outside the fold not from any aversion to the principles or actions of the union, but because having always commanded good wages, often in excess of the scale demanded by the union and often by not being asked, have not felt the necessity in their case of joining. To all such we would say: The union of workers in any particular calling is not organized or intended to be for the personal or particular advancement of any one person, but it is for the purpose of doing away with such abuses as may exist in the calling, and for the amelioration and elevation of those who, from misfortune or otherwise, are obliged to seek employment at any price which a grasping employer may see fit to offer. Its offers of protection are twofold, in that it protects those who are capable of earning its scale from the competition they would otherwise have to contend with, and also protect those who, through misfortune might be used by employers to enforce unjust conditions. An old saying, which is often quoted by employers, is that "Competition is the life of trade." So it may be; but it is also the death of principle—a quality which, to judge by the actions of some employers, has no marketable value whatever. They grind down their employe to the lowest possible price he will agree to accept, thinking that is a fair way to tide over a slackness in trade, or to pay a larger dividend in the case of a corporation, silencing their consciences, if they have any, with the sop that people who have to work for their living can better stand privation than he who is accustomed to luxuries.

Workmen need justice and a fair chance to be independent; they do not ask for charity; and so, through your influence alone, by joining the union, you may be able to encourage some unfortunate fellow-man to elevate himself to the standing which he feels you occupy in the craft. Why, you may ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yes, you are, in the same sense that every honest man is bound to conserve the highest interests in his fellow-man, that he may live himself and also enjoy the realization of the fact that others may live also.

It should be a source of devout thankfulness to all right-thinking men that the generality of workingmen are awakening to the new duties which this feeling of fellowship has brought upon them with great force. They represent a principle which this country is supposed to uphold above every nation on the face of the globe. They are working not simply for themselves, nor for the gain they might momentarily make, but for the weak and oppressed of their calling, might otherwise sing under their misfortunes. Aye! they are working for the natural right to maintain themselves in the community as honest workingmen.—Baker's Journal.

ANOTHER CLEAN RECORD IN THE CANAL ZONE

The report of the department of sanitation of the Isthmian Canal Commission for September, 1913, showed that during the month not a single white man, woman, or child from the United States died from disease on the Canal Zone. The report for February, 1914, shows that another record has been established. During that month there were 7,592 white employes. Among this number, equal to the population of a good-sized city, there was not a single death from disease during the month. Two white employes were killed by accident, one by electric shock, and the other by injury received on the railroad; but no white employe, either American or foreign, died from disease during that time. As might be expected, the death rate among other classes was equally low. Of the 5,309 white employes from the United States there was only one single death by violence. Of the 3,875 white women and children from the United States there was one death from accidental drowning and three from disease. One, a child of four years, died of diarrhoea; another, a woman of seventy, died of old age, and a third, a woman of forty-four, died of pulmonary tuberculosis. Out of a total of 9,184 white American employes and their families there were only three deaths from disease and two from violence, while among the total 10,963 Americans on the Canal Zone there was only a single additional death from violence, making a total of six deaths for the month among nearly 11,000 persons, equal to an annual average death rate of 6.56 per 1,000. Nor are the benefits of improved sanitary conditions limited to white employes and their families.

In February, 1911, there were 41,867 colored employes, and among this number there were only twenty-two deaths from disease and six deaths from violence, making an average death rate per thousand from disease of 6.31, equivalent to a total annual average death rate, for the entire 49,459 employes, of 5.34 per thousand. Of the twenty-two deaths, four were from pneumonia, seven from tuberculosis and one each from organic disease of the heart and typhoid fever, leaving nine deaths from all other diseases. After living for five or six years amid conditions which have produced such a startling reduction in the death rate, will the men who have dug the Panama Canal be able to find any city in the United States which is sufficiently cleanly and healthy for them to live in? Let us hope, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, that the 10,000 Americans returning to this country after a practical demonstration of what modern scientific knowledge can do to prevent disease, may prove to be the little leaven which will leaven the entire lump. If this is the case, the indirect benefits of the Panama Canal will be incomparably greater than its commercial or military value.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Old age pensions for Canada were shelved by "the government" in the Canadian House of Commons. While the measure was introduced by the opposition evidently to test the government's attitude and put it on record, yet the debate marks the beginning of the agitation.

In advocating an initiative of the pension system it was said: "We give assistance to railways and steamship companies' to the steel companies, and coal corporations, but the time had arrived when a step, even though a short step, might well be taken by Canada in the direction of old age pensions;" "while $2,000,000 is paid out for housing the poor, an annual outlay of $7,000,000 would suffice to pension the aged;" "the special commission of the House of Commons had presented evidence to prove that under the present conditions it is impossible for the average workman in Canada to put anything aside for his old age."

In "adjourning the debate," the finance minister while disclaiming the idea that old age pensions would discourage thrift and admitting that the discussion had already passed "the academic stage," contended that it had not reached the legislative stage, because "there was no great body of pronounced sentiment calling for action."—The Survey.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

The Newark Post reports that the community meetings held in the high school building of that town have been very successful, and that all expectations have been surpassed. The Post remarks that a right step was taken when it was decided to make the public school building the headquarters of the community center.

The meetings, however, are to be called off during the summer to the regret of the Post, which believes that community work is as necessary during the summer as it is in the other months. However it might not be wise to push a good thing too far. Residents of Newark have had a taste of community work. They like it. After the heated term they will take hold of it with renewed vigor.

The Newark experiment has shown what it is possible to do with the school houses. They can be used more freely than they are at present. Every school house could be converted into a community center, and this is especially true of the rural schools. If they were employed for this purpose, parents would soon see to it that the buildings were kept in proper repair, and that children would not have to undergo such hardships as were pointed out by the report of the Kent county school commissioners.—Wilmington (Del.) News.

A "MODEL" LABOR INJUNCTION

The injunction issued against striking West Virginia miners by Federal Judge Dayton, at the request of the West Virginia-Pittsburg Coal company illustrates the unrestrained limits to which some courts will go in their efforts to deny workers an exercise of fundamental rights and constitutional guarantees. The restraining order forbade the officers of the United Mine Workers "their committees, agents, servants, confederates and associates, and all persons who now are or hereafter may be members of said United Mine Workers of America, and all persons combining and conspiring with the said designated persons, and all other persons whomsoever, and each and every one of them" from organizing the company's mines, from "conspiring" to inaugurate a strike against the company, or from doing anything to aid in any strike against the company. The restraining order with slight modifications was made a preliminary injunction December 2, 1913.

In the American Federationist, current issue, President Gompers treats at length this most remarkable document, and says, among other things:

The injunction is so preposterous, such an outrage against the rights of the workers, such an arrogant usurpation of power, that the specific inhibitions are given in full. In reading the injunction and considering the things which the miners are forbidden to do, the extensive land holdings of the company should be held in mind. The miners lived in the company's houses built upon the company's property. It was impossible for them to move outside their own dwellings without "trespassing" upon the company's land.

The wording of the injunction is also significant. The words are so chosen as to convey the idea that normal, lawful activities are "conspiracies." The injunction assumes the lawful right of the company to whatever relations with its employes will produce greatest profits, and to regard those relations as part of the right to do business. The "right to continued service" from employes is the basis for several prohibitions. Judge Dayton assumed that a strike is unlawful, that labor organizations and their purposes are illegal.

The Specific Prohibitions in Judge Dayton's Injunction.

The officers and the present and future members of the United Mine Workers, their associates and all other persons are enjoined and restrained:

1. From interfering and from combining, **conspiring** (the black-faced type is ours.—S. G.) or attempting to interfere with employes of the plaintiff **for the purpose of unionizing plaintiff's mine,** without plaintiff's permission and consent and in aid of such purpose knowingly and wilfully bringing about in any manner, the breaking by plaintiff's employes of contracts of service known to them at the time to exist, which plaintiff now has with its employes, and from knowingly and wilfully bringing about in any manner the breaking by plaintiff's employes of contracts of service which may hereafter be entered into by persons with plaintiff and be known to them, while the relationship of the employer and employe as to such employe so brought to break his contract, exists, and especially from knowingly and willfully **enticing plaintiff's employes, present or future,** knowing such relationship, of employer and employe, as to such employe enticed, exists, to **leave plaintiff's service,** giving or assigning directly or indirectly as a reason for any such act so brought about, or enticement and leaving the plaintiff's service, that plaintiff does not recognize the United Mine Workers of America, or that plaintiff runs a nonunion mine, or that the interests of the United Mine Workers of America requires that plaintiff shall not be permitted to run a nonunion mine or that the interests of the Union will be best promoted thereby.

2. From interfering and combining, **conspiring,** or attemtping to interfere, with the employes of plaintiff so as knowingly and willfully to bring about in any manner the breaking by the plaintiff's employes of contracts of service known to them at the time to exist, which plaintiff has with its employes, and from knowingly and willfully bringing about in any manner the breaking by plaintiff's employes of contract of service which may hereafter be entered into by persons with plaintiff, and be known to them, while the relationship of employer and employe, as to such employe so brought to break his contract, exists, and especially from knowingly and **willfully enticing plaintiff's employes,** present or future, knowing such relationship of employer and employe, as to such employe so enticed, exists, **to leave plaintiff's service,** without plaintiff's consent, against plaintiff's will and to plaintiff's injury.

3. From **interfering** with, hindering or obstructing the business of plaintiff, or its agents, servants, or employes, in the discharge of their duties as such, at and about plaintiff's mines **or elsewhere,** by trespassing on or entering upon the grounds and premises of the plaintiff, or within its mines for the purpose of interfering therewith, or hindering or obstructing its business in any manner whatsoever, or with the purpose of compelling or inducing, by threats, or force, intimidation, violence, violent or abusive language, or **persuasion, any of the employes of plaintiff to refuse or fail to perform their duties as such employes.**

4. From compelling or inducing, or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, force or violence, or abusive or violent language, any of the employes of plaintiff to leave its service or fail or **refuse to perform their duties as such employes,** or to compel or attempt to compel by threats, intimidation, force, violent or abusive language, any person desiring to seek employment in or about the plaintiff's mine and works from so accepting employment therein.

5. From entering upon or establishing a picket or pickets of men on or patrolling railroads or highways, **public or private,** passing through or **adjacent to the plaintiff's property** for the purpose of inducing or compelling by threats, intimidation, violence, violent or abusive language, **or persuasion,** any employe of plaintiff to fail or refuse to perform his duties as such, or for the **purpose of interviewing or talking to any person or persons on said railroads or highways coming to plaintiff's mines to accept employment with plaintiff,** for the purpose and with the intention of **inducing** and compelling them by threats, violence, intimidation, violent or abusive language, **persuasion,** or **in any other manner whatsoever,** to refuse or fail to accept service with plaintiff.

6. From compelling **or inducing** or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, force, intimidation, or violent or abusive language, any employe of said plaintiff to refuse or fail to perform his duties as such employe, and from compelling or attempting to compel, induce, by threats, intimidation, force, or violence, or abusive or violent language any such employe to leave the service of plaintiff, and by like methods, to prevent or attempt to prevent any person desiring to accept employment with plaintiff in or about its mines or works **or elsewhere,** from doing so by threats, violence, intimidation, or violent or abusive language.

7. From interfering in any manner whatsoever, either by threats, violence, intimidation, **persuasion or entreaty** with any person in the employment of plaintiff who has contracted with and is in the actual service of plaintiff to entice or induce him to quit the service of plaintiff or fail or refuse to perform his duties under this contract of employment and from ordering, **aiding, directing, assisting, or abetting in any manner whatsoever,** any person or persons to commit any or either of the acts aforesaid.

8. From congregating at or near the premises of plaintiff and from picketing or patrolling said premises for the purpose of intimidating plaintiff's employes or coercing them by threats, intimidation, violence, abusive or violent language, or preventing them, in the manner aforesaid, from rendering their service to the plaintiff, and in like manner from **inducing** or coercing them **to leave the employment of plaintiff** and from **in any manner** so interfering with the plaintiff in carrying on its business in its usual and ordinary way and from interfering by threats, intimidation, violence, violent or abusive language with any person or persons who may be employed or seek employment by plaintiff in the operation of the plaintiff's mines or works.

9. From either **singly or in combination** with others collecting in and about the approaches to plaintiff's mines and works for the purpose of picketing or patrolling or guarding the highway and approaches to the property of plaintiff for the purpose of intimidating, threatening or coercing any of plaintiff's employes from working in its said mines or works, or any person seeking employment therein, from entering into such employment, and from interfering with said employes in going to and from their daily work in and about the mines and works of plaintiff.

10. And from either **singly** or **collectively** going to the homes and boarding homes of plaintiff's employes, or any of them, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing any or all of them to leave plaintiff's employment.

President Gompers dissects Judge Dayton's order in the following manner:

The injunction, then, enjoins the miners from "conspiring" to strike, from even using "persuasion" to "induce" employes to strike, from "trespassing," that is, going outside their homes for the purpose of "enticing" employes to leave the company's service. Can these workers be free if they do not have the right to stop work? If they have that right how can they be restrained from "conspiring" to exercise it?

Have free workers a right to organize to promote their own welfare and happiness? How can they be restrained from conspiring to achieve that purpose even without the permission of the company? In organization workers exercise personal rights. Note the skillful twist of this injunction specialist in the phrase "unionizing plaintiff's mine," which is intended to give the impression that property rights were endangered.

Note in section 3 another tough of the expert—"elsewhere"—limitless, boundless "elsewhere." And again, "in any manner whatsoever." Can any judge be justified in forbidding the United Mine Workers from obstructing the business of the West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal Company "in any manner whatsovere?" Think of the manifold activities—perfectly legal, normal activities—covered by Company "in any manner whatsoever?"

How can justice exist when a judge is permitted to issue injunctions which amount to despotic legislation? If even one judge may under existing conditions deprive even one worker of rights necessary to his freedom, then those existing conditions must be changed without delay. One human being is more valuable than a mine. But Judge Dayton ruthlessly trampled upon the rights of many workers, and by precedent all workers.

In section 5, the miners are forbidden to use railroads, private or public highways, "passing through or adjacent to the plaintiff's property" for the purpose of "interviewing" or "talking to" any person, or "in any manner whatsoever" to explain working conditions in the mines to enlist support for the cause of the strikers! Think of it—freedom of speech denied by an injunction in order to help the mine operators to keep their employers or "prospective employes" ignorant of their opposition to organized labor, higher wages, and better conditions of work.

The prohibitions of section 6 are not for the purpose of protecting mine property but are for the very obvious purpose of helping the operators to fasten their grip upon their unorganized, impoverished employes. What property right has the West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal Company in the labor power of its employes? It has no property or property right in the labor of the miners. Then by what authority can any judge command workers not to induce fellow-workers to refuse or fail to perform personal service—labor. If any of those conducting the strike should become too vehement in the manner of their inducement there is recourse at law for disturbance of the peace, etc. Assuming that the purpose of a judge in issuing an injunction may be good, yet by usurping authority, by establishing a precedent that constitutes a menace to free institutions, the issuance of that injunction is a greater and more far-reaching wrong than any act of violence by a worker overwrought from a sense of injustice.

In section 7, members of organized labor and "all other persons whomsoever" are enjoined from interfering "in any manner" to "induce" the employes of the company to strike or from ordering, aiding, directing, assisting, or abetting a strike "in any manner whatsoever." A strike is legal, yet this judge presumes to forbid free men to "entice or induce" free workers to "commit" legal acts.

What is the value of law if irresponsible judges may ignore it and subetitute their own orders? How long can a constitutional government be maintained under judicial anarchy? How long can such a judiciary retain the respect of just, law-abiding citizens? Under section 7 of the injunction payment of strike benefits are prohibited; distribution of food and clothing to strikers and their families, every charitable impulse and every sympathetic desire to help those fighting for industrial justice are forbidden.

The prohibitions of section 8 are based upon the assumption that the right of the company to "carry on its business in its usual and ordinary way" is so sacred that the judicial authority of the United States may be exerted to protect that right and to prevent striking miners from securing higher wages and better working conditions.

Sections 9 and 10 prohibit the miners' officials and all persons whomsoever from singly or collectively using their influence with the company's employes or any seeking employment with the company to join the strikers' cause.

The injunction contains several references to contracts of workers, implying that the company entered into written contracts with its employes equally binding upon both. Miners testified that they were hired from day to day under no formal contract. In fact the only way the coal company could have had a contract with its employes was through the method it had rejected—collective bargaining with the representatives of its employes. Even had such a contract existed, it would give the employers no right to enforce performance of specific services.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is a specific denial of such a right. It reads:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Those who know the industrial world know the powerful, heartless force of greed which opposes betterment of working conditions in order to maintain high profits; they know the long, unending struggle of the workers from slavery up to greater freedom; they know that in law, philosophy and even in the common phrases of speech, are incorporated principles or fragments of principles based upon the concept that workers are slaves. All these constitute barriers to the freedom and progress of the workers. Many eminent, conscientious judges do not understand that this struggle of labor is an effort to establish distinction between human rights and property rights and to secure legal recognition of human rights for those who labor.

This injunction issued by Judge Dayton is typical of the injustice done by those whose habit of thought and sympathies are molded by traditions of the sacredness of property. Government was first established to protect property; but its functions have been constantly widened until now they extend to the protection of individuals and their rights as human beings. Some judges have not yet sensed this development—such a one is Judge Dayton, another is Judge Taft, one of those who inaugurated the practice of using injunctions to help employers against their employes in industrial conflicts.

Perhaps some qualm of an unsuspected conscience moved judge Dayton to add the following paragraph to the temporary injuiction:

"The plaintiff's employes who have signed and entered into the contracts introduced in evidence in this suit have the right at any time to terminate the contract and to go to work elsewhere, and when they have done so they have a perfect right to join the union of the United Mine Workers of America, or any other labor union, and nothing in this order shall be construed as in any manner limiting their said rights."

A vague suspicion seems to be stirring in the judge's intellect, causing him to think that even labor unions may be legal in some localities. Perhaps he may have yet another idea, and wonder how, if labor unions be lawful, men may be legally restrained from joining them.

AMERICAN WORKMEN NOT RECKLESS

The accident conditions throughout the United States which have given rise to an unprecedented movement for safety have been caused, for the most part, by the demands of the employing and professional classes, rather than by the inefficiency of the American workingmen, according to Dr. Lucien W. Chaney, Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The government's chief statistician has come to the defense of the workmen of this country. He refutes the charge that the prevalence of industrial accidents is due to their "inherent recklessness." He asserts, on the other hand, that they are as sober, as sane and regardful of safety as any grade of workers in the world, and, finally, he points out how the American employers and the American public have been really the serious chance-takers.

The accusation of recklessness against the workingmen of the United States has been worn threadbare, according to Dr. Chaney, who has found that generally they have begun to resent such imputations. He warns that slurs cast at the workmen of this country can only retard the safety movement, with all its far-reaching possibilities. To prove that recklessness is not characteristic of the American workmen, Dr. Chaney points out the great advance that has been made in recent years in accident prevention, which would have been impossible had there been fundamental defects. Dr. Chaney says:

"Who are the great American chance-takers? We have long heard of them. Our trans-Atlantic friends, to whom the Wild West show is the one thing typically American, speak of them with bated breath. Who are they?

"I answer, first, not American workingmen. When I entered upon the study of industrial accidents I did so with a very definite impression that what may fairly be termed recklessness was a very large factor in their causation, and that particularly was this true of American workpeople. For a time this feeling deepened with the testimony which poured in upon me. As time went on and I became personally familiar with the industrial conditions of our country, disquieting doubts of the correctness of my conclusions and those offered me by supervisors and employes of labor crept into my mind.

"At that time I was unable to find traces of that recklessness of temper and unwillingness to utilize safeguards which had been asserted. Now, after years of study and close scrutiny of thousands of accident cases by contrast with thousands of workingmen in the actual prosecution of their work, I wish to record my deliberate conviction that the American workman is as sober, as sane and as regardful of his own safety and that of others as any workman in the world.

"Why, then, has he the reputation of recklessness? First, because we have assumed, without due scrutiny, that certain other features of American life were to be read over without modifications into our industrial world; second, because long after other nations had abandoned the method, we continued to search with closest scrutiny the records of every case to find evidence of carelessness. Our laws compelled us to do this as a measure of self-protection. That we found what we so diligently sought, or rather, honestly thought we were finding it, should be no matter of surprise.

"If my view that recklessness of working people has been much overworked in past discussions of accident causation and continues to be overemphasized is true, it has this importance: There is already developing a formless resentment on the part of workpeople against this unjust imputation of irresponsibility. They are conscious that they do not need the kind of tutelage which is often discussed in our gatherings. They have both intelligence and responsiveness to a much greater degree than we are aware.

"It would be a thousand pities that this great safety movement, with its far-reaching possibilities for a better understanding, should be blocked in a measure by needless resentments fostered by a heedless use of words.

"To my mind there is one very convincing argument against the idea that certain American defects of character on either side of our industrial situations have been largely responsible for our accident situation."

DANGEROUS TRADES IN ARKANSAS

"Two things Arkansas should do for her working children who are under sixteen years of age," says Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor committee, "establish a sixteen-year age limit for dangerous occupations, and an eight-hour day for children under sixteen in all occupations."

Among the most dangerous of occupations, according to Mr. Lovejoy, is mining. One of the investigators for the National Child Labor committee, who has made a thorough study of mining, makes the following statement about it: "The slate falls, the live wire which supplies power to the electric motor, the explosions, the accumulation of gas, the rapid movement of cars through narrow entries, and the blasting of coal, all contribute to make mining a dangerous occupation and it is only reasonable that the age limit for employment in such work should be raised from fourteen to sixteen years.

"Aside from the dangers, a mine is a poor place for a growing boy," says this same investigator. "Many of these boys who spend ten hours daily in the blackness of a mine are lank and undeveloped, some are anaemic, and all apparently show some effects of being deprived of health-giving sunlight. The tasks at which a boy is employed are monotonous. He may be required to open a trap door a dozen times a day—or fifty—and the rest of the time he sits idle. When it is considered that the work begins at 7 a. m. and ends at 5:30 p. m., some idea of the monotony and deadening influence of the work may be had.

"But mining is not the only dangerous and deadly monotonous occupation in which the children of Arkansas are engaged," says Mr. Lovejoy. "Lumbering is her largest industry and as a result we find that the greatest number of children in any industry of the state are to be found in the sawmills. The abundance of machinery in these mills makes the employment of children exceedingly dangerous. It is inevitable that serious accidents happen to the children who work around these machines. One can hardly expect children of fourteen to be ceaselessly watchful. Moreover, they frequently become so exhausted with long hours of intense work that they hardly realize where they are."

Other dangerous occupations are those in which dust, poisonous acids, gases and a humid atmosphere are prevalent. These occupations are now being widely recognized as dangerous even for adults, and are becoming more and more subject to investigation and regulation. "Yet Arkansas," says Mr. Lovejoy, "permits children of 14—or younger, if they happen to be poor—to work at any sort of dangerous or unhealthful occupation."

The other provision which Mr. Lovejoy feels that Arkansas should make for her children under 16 is an eight-hour day. "Eighteen States have already established it," says Mr. Lovejoy, "and a recent investigation made in Ohio, Illinois and New York by a member of our committee proves that it is perfectly feasible. The large majority of manufacturers state that they have had little or no difficulty in adjusting themselves to it. The eight-hour day is rapidly becoming the standard day in skilled trades and for public employes. The adult is assumed to fall below par physically if he works more than eight hours. What then of the immature child under 16 who works more than eight hours a day? Manufacturers are gradually beginning to realize that the child who works ten hours at a monotonous task with no opportunity for recreation is less efficient than the child who works eight hours and has time to rest and play before the next day's work begins."

"We are hoping that those who agree with these two standards will give us their support," says Mr. Lovejoy. "A new child labor bill, which contains those provisions, is being pushed by the State Federation of Labor. If it is to be initiated it needs the signature of every citizen who feels that child labor in Arkansas should be eliminated.—Fort Smith (Ark.) Record.

WORK AND THE WORKLESS

Kansas farmers will begin to harvest an enormous wheat crop about June 15. The question which confronts them is, Where will we find the hands to help us garner? In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and a dozen other business and industrial centers, thousands upon thousands of sallow men stand idle, though in the majority of cases willing to work.

The two situations, so opposite, seem to answer one another and the columns of the average city newspaper bristle with demands of theorists, "Take the idlers from the slums and put them into the fields?" The project has even been practically tried but the moralizers found that it is useless to deal with men in accordance with what they ought to be. They must be managed as they are.

Most of the huddled masses of humanity gathered workless, almost, hopeless, in the large American cities are obsessed by an inherent longing for the quiver, clang, and clamor of the crowded streets. Taken out of the shadow of the close-packed buildings, these men and women flounder helplessly. The sunshine of the open country and the wind that blows on hilltops bewilder, almost frighten them. The work of farm and mine calls for use of muscles almost atrophied at tailor's bench or machine shop lathe. They suffer with blistered hands and tired-out backs.

Perhaps they draw pay for a week or two of harvesting, then hurry to the nearest railway station for a ticket "home." Others reach town only with a sheriff's assistance after hurting the country much more than they helped it. When they do get back to their tenements these people have gained nothing, learned nothing from the trip.

The difficulty is not the physical one of transportation. It lies in the mental state of the men, women and even children in question. They must first be made to truly understand that their present situation is not the most happy one open to them; that it is unhealthy for body and soul. If their accustomed amusements are to be taken away from them, they must be offered others and taught to appreciate the pleasures to which they have for generations been strangers.

Out of a hundred such mental patients, a dozen perhaps will be fit at the end of a year for transportation. Twelve months later another twenty or thirty may reach the same stage. Fifty per cent are probably so deep-rooted between subway and elevated that the best which can be accomplished is to show them that the Bronx is healthier than the East Side and that Sunday school for the young ones is an improvement on shooting craps.

Essential to the treatment is patience and an appreciation of the fact that they are human beings entitled to personal freedom in their choice of surroundings and companions. The only way to make them choose better than what they enjoy now, is to teach them the difference between that and a life of open-air production. Only when they clearly see which is the best road will they walk it.—New York Commercial.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

With the prospect in the schools of addition of girls to the already huge army of boys as prospective voters, persons and civic organizations that are interested in what for lack of a better name is called "civic education" are being incited to even greater activities and vigilance. And this seems to us both natural and commendable. Whether because of this incentive or not the record does not show, but the fact of the National Municipal League and the United States Bureau of Education working together to shed light on present methods of educating youth for citizenship is one of considerable significance. First there is the need of knowing whether, in communities where officials have been seriously dealt with, the best results have come from giving all school subjects a definite civic value, or whether from special courses more technical in their civic character. There are not a few cities and towns where chemistry, biology, arithmetic and kindred subjects, as well as history and the more distinctly humanistic courses, have been so taught as to make pupils see the intimate relation betwen knowledge and community duty.

Again, any thoroughgoing investigation of the matter must consider the fact that civics apparently must be taught, for some time to come and over a large area of the country, by persons who cannot become citizens, and who know nothing of citizenship from practical experience. Of course, just to the extent that the franchise is extended to women, this anomaly will be abolished.

This probing of the matter must come to some definite conclusion as to the relation of community agencies other than the school in dealing with literate adults of alien birth who now inhabit rural as well as urban districts. No doubt by extensive use of school plant and apparatus, by enlistment of supplementary teaching force and by making the schoolhouse a center of community influence night and day of six if not seven days a week, much can and will be done in solving this phase of the civic education problem. But the burden can hardly be borne wholly by the school. There seems to be need for a special literature for distribution by civic colporteurs. The public library may well be enlisted as an ally; for thither go many seekers after truth as to their civic duty in a new and alien land. Last, but not least, communities must develop within or without the teaching staff, we think, people who can specialize in this form of instruction, and the better they symbolize civics, the more intense and pure their flame of love of humanity, of country and of local community, the better. Add to this competent mastery of the essential facts of civics and you will have teachers who can make text-books superfluous.—Racine (Wis.) Call.

PROTESTS AGAINST CONVICT LABOR

Appearing before the conference of charities and corrections at Bridgeport, Col. Norris G. Osborn, state prison director, offered to his auditors the threadbare defense of the contract labor system that it keeps the convicts employed and prevents them from going crazy, thus producing in the minds of any of his hearers who might be sufficiently unversed and innocent, the impression that but for the contract labor system all of our convicts would be idle and all of them would go insane.

It has ever been the custom when the foes of convict contract labor have appeared in the halls of legislation and sought to cause the state to abandon the practice of rescuing the souls of her unfortunate charges by selling for a pittance the labor of their bodies and the sweat of their brows, to throw up hands in holy horror and prate about the necessity of employing prisoners lest they go insane. All the while the defenders of the system ignore the fact that the opponents of contract labor admit the necessity of employing convicts and have not the slightest idea of keeping the men and women idle in their cells. They propose to substitute a different system; not abolish work.

It is simply a question of the method to be employed. There is a large and growing sentiment in the state that making virtual slaves out of men thrust in prison doesn't do a particle toward lessening crime. Under the present system men are convicted and sent to the state prison where they are compelled to work on a stint basis for a contractor who was rich. If they work fast enough a pittance is thrown to them against the day when they go free. If they don't work fast enough—and this statement while not susceptible of absolute proof has been made by men who have served their time at Wethersfield and by former prison employes—if they do not work fast enough they are subjected to punishment like being thrown into solitary confinement and fed on bread and water. In fairness to the present administration at the prison it should be said that the stories of brutal enforcement of the stint system have not come to this paper since Warden Garner took charge of the prison.

However, whether men are punished because they don't work at a certain speed is not the point particularly. The essential fact to remember is that men can't be reformed by selling their labor to a contractor. The method is unjust, un-Christian and un-American, a system which is discredited and abandoned in every enlightened state and which will be abandoned by Connecticut some day.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Post.

NOT A "MODEL MINE"

That mine No. 5, where 172 men have met death as a result of last Tuesday's explosion, was a veritable death trap, rather than a "model of safety," as it has been pictured, is being rumored about the little mining village tonight. Survivors from mine No. 6 and others familiar with the interior of the workings operated from the two mines, are responsible for the reports, which are attracting so much attention that state and government experts are said to be instituting an investigation that may be followed by startling announcements. It is expected that the announcement will be sprung at the inquest, to be held by the state officials in the next few days.

That the probe will be strict and searching in an effort to get at something that seems to lie under the surface has been intimated by more than one state authority. What information, if any, they may have leading to the belief that a part, at least, of the fault may lie at the door of the company has thus far found expression only in rumors.—Miners' Herald.

SOCIETY'S DUTY TO AGED WORKERS

It is never agreeable to be the victim whose misfortunes become an example illustrative of the evils of a bad system. There is not much satisfaction to the faithful old employes of the city postoffice and other divisions of the government service to observe that their discharges have compelled attention once more to the inhuman conditions of government employment. But, none the less, it is a good thing to have attention forced to these things as often as possible.

The view which blames the administrative officers for these inhuman discharges of aged men and women after many years of efficient work for the government is all too narrow. The administrative officers, as an almost universal rule, have not been anxious or willing to perpetrate such injustices. On the contrary, as everybody at all informed about these matters knows, executives have been disposed to leniency at every point possible when the privilege of the aged workers to continue earning a living has been involved. Complaint and criticism must be leveled not against the executives, but against the system of which they are the servants. They cannot override the law.

The time is come when there cannot much longer be pig-headed refusal to consider these problems of the government service. It will not do to shut our eyes and bury our heads in the sand. The truth is, as this paper has urged for many years past, that it costs the government more in money and in efficiency to continue the present indecent conditions than it would to establish a proper, modern, humane system of age retirements and pensions for workers of impaired efficiency. That system must be worked out scientifically, and it must be put into effect with the frank understanding that in its initial years it will cost the government a considerable amount of money for which direct returns will not be possible. It will take but a few years, however, until the increased capacity of the service will demonstrate the benefits of the reform.

It has been said a good many times before, but it cannot be too often repeated, that the Government is clinging to a plan of handling its army of workers, such as has been abandoned by progressive nations, states, colonies, cities, and business corporations.

If Sir Critic protests that the example of Germany is bad because it savors of imperialistic paternalism, perhaps he will listen more amiably to the description of how Australia and Great Britain does the same thing.

The Pennsylvania railroad, the Harvester Corporation, the Steel Corporation, and a long list of other strictly business concerns do the same thing. Shall we protest against a policy that has been adopted by all kinds of governments and in all kinds of industries, and that has so far proved its merits that it is extending fast to all branches of enterprise and occupation?

There can no longer be reasonable opposition to the contention that society owes a duty in this regard which it cannot evade. If the superannuated or unfortunate workers cannot be cared for in a manner consistent with their self-respect and with principles of decent humanitarianism, they must be cared for in the workhouse and the charitable institutions. It is not yet time to concede that the American nation, with all its boasts of enlightment, is going to permit that policy to be applied to its faithful Government workers.—Washington (D. C.) Times.

CANCER---CAUSE AND CONTROL

The Journal of the American Medical Association contains a most instructive article dealing with the cause and control of cancer. The findings set forth by the Medical Association show few new discoveries relative to the causes or cure of the disease. The important and most valuable part of the article, says the Elizabeth Evening Times, is given up to tracing the close relation that exists betwen a detailed and definite knowledge of the cause of cancer and its control by medical and surgical specialists. The fact that persons may more clearly see the dependence of the control of the disease on their familiarity with its causes will be productive of excellent results.

The Medical Association's expression follows:

"It is frequently said that we do not know the cause of cancer. In one sense this is true. What it is that starts the growth of cancer in the body is, as yet, an inscrutable mystery. Years of experimentation and research have not solved this riddle and the disease still remains the foremost problem of medicine.

"On the other hand, we know much more than is commonly supposed about the 'causes' of cancer, if by 'causes' we mean 'conditioning factors.' We know, in some cases almost to a certainty, the combinations of circumstances which result in this disease. A noted authority recently undertook to write a 'prescription for cancer.' He said that he could name certain states of the body which, if they occurred together, would be likely to be followed by cancer, for instance, syphilitic subjects with bad teeth, who were confirmed smokers, might reasonably be expected to develop cancer of the tongue. Irritation for a long period in any part of the body may lead to the development of cancer.

"While we do not know just why cancer cells set up a growth of their own outside of the law and order of the human body, we can nevertheless describe a great number of conditions under which they have been observed to do so. The influence of racial, local, and personal habits on different organs, heredity, the evidence and nature of constitutional predisposition, the influence of chronic infection of wounds and other injuries, and many other factors may be profitably studied in connection with the development of cancer. Incidentally, this is one of the ways in which cancer research hospitals are of value.

"It is not necessary to know the ultimate cause of cancer in order to control the death rate from it. We can remedy many of the conditions under which the disease develops by increasing the knowledge as to the facts about cancer. Campaigns of education have as their object the spreading of information about the disease and pointing out the need of the earliest possible recognition of the symptoms in order that competent medical and surgical advice may be sought in time. The American Society for the Control of Cancer has recently been formed to encourage and direct this kind of educational activity in all parts of the country. The society plans to co-operate with all existing agencies engaged in studying the disease, and to publish in every city, town, and village of the country the message of hope which lies in the early recognition and proper treatment of cancer."

CUTTING THE PRINTING BILL

Another of the semi-occasional agitations about reducing the government's printing bill is going on. It is said that vastly too much matter is printed, and it is proposed to curtail the "leave to print" privilege of members of Congress in the Record, to print fewer copies of the Congressional Directory, and to shut off the easy privilege of making a "Pub. Doc." out of almost anything that happens to strike the fancy of a member.

At the risk of getting on the presumably unpopular side, we don't agree. The most valuable material appearing in the Congressional Record consists very largely of remarks extended without being actually uttered. Compilations of material, oftentimes prepared at great expenditure of expert effort, are in this way placed in the Record and available for people who need to use them. There is no repository of really useful information that compares to the Congressional Record, and the cheap humor everlastingly poked at that document by people who never take the trouble to know what it contains will not convince serious people of the desirability of serious restrictions. It would be a good deal better to print more Records and get the people really to read them than to print fewer and less detailed reports of what Congress is doing.

The privilege of making public documents of all kinds is closely related to that of including unspoken remarks in the Record. This is not the generation in which to start muzzling the printing press. Of course, a lot of useless matter is printed at the Government Printing Office. So it is at every other printing house. There are books without end, and millions of them stand on shelves till they wear out unopened and unread. But that is no argument for ceasing to print books.

Public documents contain, for the use and the easy access of the student of affairs, a vast storehouse of material that could not be saved and would never be compiled but for this privilege to print. There is no need of saving the little money that might be lopped off the printing bill, and there is every reason why it will not do to establish, in any Committee on Printing, a censorship over the matter that may get into documentary form. Almost invariably the objection to printing particular things is based on antagonism to the class of material proposed to be put into documents. Suppressing and censoring the activities of the government's printing establishment would be closely akin to suppression of academic freedom in institutions of higher learning. The public conscience would very soon revolt against it.—Washington (D. C.) Times.

MUST RESIST

F. M. Huston, in a review on business conditions, comments on what he calls the necessity for a general reduction of the rates of wages, and deplores the fact that such reductions will be resisted by the workers, leading to further disturbances of business through strikes.

We agree with Mr. Huston in one particular, "that the workers will resist any attempt to lower their already inadequate, inequitable wages." They must resist.

We cannot imagine the course of reasoning that would lead to the conclusion that further reductions of the meager means of that great proportion of the consuming public, the wage-workers, would or could alleviate the present conditions of trade depression.

It is so very plain to any observer that the reason factories, shops and mills are now shut down is the fact that the inadequate wages of the producing millions will not allow them to buy back, even approximately, the value of what they produce.

What, if the employers generally should learn to see the light as it was revealed to Henry Ford?

What, if each worker were assured a day's pay for an efficient day's work that would permit him to live in a decent home; marry him a wife, and raise his children in decent if frugal comfort?

The demand for the necessities that make such homes possible would stimulate every industry; shops and mills would be forced to increase their capacities. Business would be stimulated naturally, and from within the country.

Can anyone claim that this land of great resources cannot afford a decent living for all those who are willing and able to work?

Only a few weeks past a representative of the National Chamber of Commerce made the assertion that in ninety days we could produce all the manufactured goods we could consume.

A further reduction of the wages of the men and women engaged in the industries, who are also the great majority of the consumers, would only tend to further reduce the home demand. What then? Further reduction of wages?

We must resist. Not to resist would be suicidal. We cannot allow blind greed to bring the entire country to starvation in the midst of plenty—United Mine Workers' Journal.

CALL FOR REFORM

A few short years ago only "audacious laymen" ventured to assail our court procedure and practice in such terms as are today freely and unhesitatingly used by many distinguished lawyers and judges. When a lawyer of the experience and standing of Mr. Levy Mayer tells an audience of bankers that our administration of civil and criminal justice is "indefensible, incomprehensible and unbearable," and that pressure for radical, drastic reform will have to come from the business community, from those who foot the heavy bills, both directly and indirectly, lawyers of the routine-ridden type are silenced.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is too bad that a "half-informed" editor has to get behind a lawyer in order to give a sincere expression regarding the state of our court procedure, but it so happens. However, if instead of quoting Mr. Mayer, he might have quoted ex-President Taft to the same effect. It is hoped that Gov. Cox will appoint on the commission men who believe in reform, for to bring that about is the purpose of the law.—Ohio State Journal.

SENSIBLE HEALTH TALK

Pennsylvania has a health officer who delights in giving his people health talks. On the whole, they are very sane and sensible. It is not often that he is an alarmist, though he has no hesitancy about talking right out in meeting when there is occasion for him to do so.

One of his recent health talks has to do with the factor of safety in the human being. Every one knows that in the things man builds—if he builds them honestly—there is a factor of safety. It is the degree of strength in excess of the demands to be made upon the thing, whatever it is. It is this element which gives stability and wearing power. Man has the same factor of safety within himself. If he keeps that factor of safety up to normal he is not in much danger of being laid low by disease.

"When the body is exhausted by overwork and underfeeding or by dissipation and excesses, this factor of safety," says Dr. Dixon, "is so reduced that it fails to protect us and we become easy victims to communicable or organic disease. The thing we should guard against is excessive and irrational indulgencies."—Buffalo Express.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S STRONG DECLARATION AGAINST CHILD LABOR

Washington, May 30.—At the last session of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, the following declaration against child labor was unanimously adopted:

"No dividends, no profits, can compensate for the waste and the wrong of child labor. The greatest thing that any nation has is its men and its women. No nation can be greater than the masses of its men and women.

"There is no more deadly certain way to undermine national power than to deny its children rights necessary to most complete development of heart, mind and body.

"Child labor denies these opportunities not only to the individuals themselves, but to their children and their children's children. The effect of the wrong and waste is cumulative, sapping the life force of the nation.

"Many industries in our country are soulless corporations as heartless as the 'ogres' that were said to eat children. They have taken these little ones and have done their most to them. They have set dreary, tiresome tasks for little hands, they have permitted little feet to tread in dangerous places—all that they might have higher profits.

"Statistics of child labor, however appalling, are a most inadequate method of evaluating the incalculable—the effect of child labor upon human minds, bodies, and ideals.

"Child labor robs children of a chance to grow, a chance to learn, and a chance to dream. It robs them of the chance to attain the fullest development of manhood and womanhood. It leaves them with a sense of the world's injustice burned into their inmost beings.

"Children will become better citizens when the wrong of child labor is abolished. They will become healthier, more capable men and women when uninjured by premature or overwork. They will become greater men and women when removed from associations that degrade and injure.

"Child labor is not essential to any industry. An industry which cannot be profitably conducted without using child labor is not necessary to society, and is abhorrent to the social conscience. Men and women with hearts do not wish to encourage or to indorse in any degree those who profit by child labor. But often they are placed in the unfair position of giving seeming approval through patronage because they do not have access to information that will enable them to act in accordance with their sense of justice and their conviction of right.

"It is due to those who earnestly desire the welfare of the nation's children that they should have the opportunity to help in the conservation and protection of the children.

"It is a most solemn obligation due the children that all organizations for human welfare should use every available agency to promote humanity's progress.

"Therefore, we, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as authorized representatives of the greatest humanitarian movement of the country, declare that any who profits by the toil of children at all, or by the labor of other minors required to toil more than eight hours a day, is unfair and unworthy of the patronage of true patriots and those who desire human welfare."

STATE TO PAY UNION RATES

Sacramento, Cal., May 30.—The State Board of Control has readjusted the wage scale of all employes of the state hospital to conform to the union wages paid by employers in private work. This is the first readjustment of these wages in the last eight years. In some institutions the workers were being paid more for the same kind of labor for which those in another institution received less. The present scale is obtained by taking the union scale of wages, deducting $10 a month for room, $12.50 for board, $2.50 for laundry and medical service, and 10 per cent of the monthly wage for continuous employment. This raising of the hospital wages is expected to remove the argument used by niggardly private employers in keeping down the wages of their workers.

Painters, upholsterers, plumbers, carpenters, and steamfitters who heretofore have been receiving $68 a month, will under the new scale received $80 a month. Masons, who have been receiving $68 a month, will receive $90 a month. Blacksmiths, who have been receiving $68 a month, will receive $75 a month. These illustrations of increases are followed out in all the other departments.

SMALL STORES HAVE VALUE.

Philadelphia, May 30.—H. M. Patterson, instructor in finance at the University of Pennsylvania, does not believe the small storekeeper is doomed. "Fifteen years ago," he said, "we thought big business was the great thing, but we have now concluded that in some respects it is a failure. The small shopkeeper can get nearer to his customers, the head of the firm can be in more intimate touch with his help, he has more opportunity for creative selling and for class purchasing, he can change location readily and he has a chance to teach the people real values. Big business can't have the whole game because it has big capital."

BATTLE FOR THE UNSKILLED.

Duluth, Minn., May 30.—By insisting that common laborers employed by the city be restored a 5-cent an hour increase, taken from them last fall, trade unionists in this city again prove that the organized workers battle for the unorganized and the unskilled. The Labor World of this city warns the city commissioners that if the wage scale is not restored "we shall regard it as our duty to begin the circulation of petitions for a special election through the initiative to adopt a city ordinance providing for a minimum wage scale of $2.50 a day, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

"EFFICIENCY" UP TO DATE.

New York, May 30—The Erie Railroad is saving $4,000 a month by not washing its car windows, according to Albert J. Stone, general manager of the road, who appeared before the State board of public utility commissioners in Jersey City. He declared his road was too poor to clean its cars, and refused to answer any questions about salaries of its officers. C. D. McKelty, inspector of the commission, stated that the cars and engines were in a filthy condition, and liable to cause accidents, as it was impossible to see whether there were any loose nuts or bolts on the engines.

STRIKE TO GET BACK PAY.

Denver, May 30.—One hundred and twenty members of the United Laborers' union, affiliated to the A. F. of L., struck because private contractors on city improvement work were not paying the $2.50 wage guaranteed in the city charter. The strikers say as little as $1.10 for ten hours' work has been paid them. Backed by a supreme court decision, the city attorney's office holds that the $2.50 wage law is valid, and that a violation of the provision, which is embodied in the contract, subjects the contractor to a forfeiture of the work.

STREET CAR MEN WIN VICTORY.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 30.—Motormen and conductors on the street car lines of this city have won a victory in their fight for better working conditions, and a threatened tie-up of the system has been averted. Peter Witt, the city's street railroad commissioner, and officers of the company, met the executive committee of the Street Car Men's union, and promises have been made to arrange schedules of runs so as to give the men eight hours' work a day without being compelled to remain on duty thirteen hours, as at present.

PAINTERS WIN STRIKE.

San Jose, Cal., May 30.—As a result of conferences between employing painters and the Building Trades council an agreement has been reached whereby the strike of journeymen painters begun about a month ago for a wage increase of 50 cents a day, was declared off and the demand granted. The agreement further provides for the creation of a permanent commission, consisting of employers and employes, who will adjust future differences and consult on trade conditions.

UPHOLDS OHIO MINE LAW.

Cleveland, May 30.—The United States District court has held valid the Green anti-screen law, passed by the last Ohio legislature and urged by miners of this state for the past twenty years. The law provides that miners shall be paid on the run-of-mine basis instead of for coal passed through screens. The court refused an injunction restraining the State Industrial Commission from enforcing this law. It is said that the mine owners are preparing to appeal to the United States Supreme court.

TWO DAYS' REST.

New York, May 30.—In large advertisements in the daily press of this city, John Wanamaker announces that his department store will be closed all day Saturdays during the months of July and August. The Wanamaker statement says:

"The entire Saturdays of July and August (the first Saturday being July 4) will be given as holidays and the store will remain closed in July and August from Friday night at 5 o'clock until Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock except for telephone orders.

"This is a new experiment for this store in New York, made with the hope that it will not prove to be any disadvantage to our patrons who, we think, will be glad to arrange their purchases in the first five days of the summer weeks, as it is of so much interest to thousands of faithful workers.

"This action is in accord with the vision of last New Year's eve in an editorial entitled 'Now that the working hours of people are under discussion,' when the founder wrote the following paragraph: 'We shall hail the coming day when the people will buy nothing on a Saturday and we would be pleased to close the store on Saturday the year around and help make a Sunday of two 'days.' The leaven is working."

SAFETY AT SEA IS FAVORED

Washington, May 30.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has protested against the treaty favored by the London International Convention of Safety at Sea which is now pending in the United States Senate. It was decided that the following resolution be forwarded to the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"Whereas, Recent events have more clearly demonstrated the lack of precautionary measures for the protection of life and property at sea because of the fact that ships have not been properly equipped with lifeboats and other life-saving devices in case of accident and have not been sufficiently provided with seamen for the manning of the same; and

"Whereas, Both the Baltimore convention of the Democratic party and the Chicago convention of the Republican party of 1912 pledged the speedy enactment of laws to safeguard human life at sea and to abolish the involuntary servitude under which seamen suffer; and

"Whereas, The House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress, almost immediately after the close of the national conventions of all the political parties, August 3, 1912, passed a bill in accord with the promises given; and

"Whereas, This bill though it received favorable action by both houses of Congress, failed to become a law in the Sixty-second Congress because it did not receive the approval of the President of the United States, and was again passed with minor amendments by the Senate of the United States in the Sixty-third Congress, October 23, 1913; and

"Whereas, The International Convention of Safety at Sea, signed in London, January 20, 1914, differs from the seamen's bill in many fundamental particulars, and its ratification by the Senate of the United States would mean that the Seamen's bill will not be passed, therefore, leaving no reasonable assurance for safety of life at sea; and

"Whereas, The convention in several important instances, reduces the existing standards of safety of life both in the United States and some European countries; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, protest against the ratification of said convention and urge the passage of the Seamen's bill, Senate 136, by the House of Representatives, before the close of this session of Congress."

NEW UNION WINS STRIKE.

Columbus, O., May 30.—The Crystal Ice and Manufacturing company of this city has been defeated in its effort to deny its employes the right to belong to a labor union. These workers recently organized Federal union No. 14676, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and the company began discharging the most active spirits. It was unanimously decided to strike. The men were idle only a few hours when the firm requested a conference. This resulted in a signed agreement which calls for better conditions and recognition of the new organization.

WOULD ABOLISH OREGON SENATE

Salem, Oreg., May 30.—Gov. West has indorsed a proposed law suggested by the State Grange, abolishing the Oregon senate. The state executive is quoted as saying: "Such a law would do away with thirty offices at once, and would be a good thing."

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Butler, Pa., May 30.—An eight hour day and a $4 wage have been secured by carpenters in this city as the result of a strike.

WILL THEY HEED WARNINGS?

New York, May 30.—Speakers warned the National Association of Manufacturers, in convention here, that a change must be made in present methods and consideration given to a developed public opinion because of recent congressional exposures. The speakers plainly indicated these exposures have cut to the quick. Howell Cheney used plain language, and said that if the manufacturers "had lived up to the social ideals of bearing their part of the responsibility for the finding of a solution of the common and general problems, we would not have been placed in the position of defendants of special interests. If it has come about that we have allowed ourselves to be relegated to the position solely of fighting against public legislation of a specific and individual character, it is not ours now to complain that our influence is lost."

Another warning to the manufacturers of what they must do to keep in the van of progress came from F. C. Schwedtman, who presented the report on workmen's compensation and accident prevention. In it he said: "Social legislation is not going to stop at workmen's compensation and accident prevention, nor ought it to stop there. What are we going to do about the minimum laws which have been enacted in several states? Are we going to have universal sickness insurance, unemployment insurance and old age pensions? How about occupational diseases and a legal shorter workday? Is strike insurance desirable? What is our platform upon woman and child labor?"

SAYS FARMERS MOVE OFTEN.

Washington, May 30.—The frequency with which American farmers move from one farm to another and the instability of the occupancy of farms, according to the census bureau, "very likely forms one of the chief causes for the decline of rural prosperity." The census bureau has made public figures giving the results of its queries to farmers, asking them how long they have lived on their farms. Of the 6,361,502 farmers in the United States on April 15, 1910, 5,794,768, or 91 per cent, answered the question satisfactorily. Approximately 52 per cent of all those who answered had occupied their farms less than five years. In the North 57 per cent, or nearly three-fifths of the farmers, had operated their farms for five years, while only 22 per cent had been there one year or less. In the West the proportions were 44 and 27 per cent, respectively. In the South only 41 per cent had been on the same farm five years or longer, and 34 per cent, or over one-third, had been there one year or less. More than 1,000,000 farmers had lived on their farms less than a year. "The short period of occupancy for over half of all the farmers of the United States," says the census bureau, "becomes all the more significant when it is taken into consideration that it requires three or four years for a farmer to become acquainted with the various conditions on his farm, such as soil, climate, etc., and put it in condition for raising crops."

MAKE TYPO UNION OFFICER.

Indianapolis, May 30.—Charles Hertenstein, president of St. Louis Typographical union, has been appointed to the position of first vice president of the International Typographical union by the executive council of that body. The appointment was made necessary by the resignation some time ago of James M. Lynch as president to become Commissioner of Labor of New York and the elevation to the presidency of Vice President Duncan. The new appointee will hold office until a successor chosen after last Wednesday's election is installed in November.

APPROVE SHORTER WORK DAY.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 30.—Agitation for the shorter workday is bringing results in this city. The leading department stores have entered into an agreement to open their stores at 8::30 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock the year round, beginning last Monday. They also agreed to close at 6 p. m. on Saturdays during July and August. Other lines of business are considering taking similar action.

EMPLOYERS ARE FEARFUL.

Toronto, May 30.—In opposing the plan to raise wages of laborers on city work from 18 to 25 cents an hour, the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association urged common council to join with them in rejecting the proposal because "it may attract large numbers of both unskilled and skilled labor to Toronto and place upon us the burden of caring for them."

GRANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Bakersfield, Cal., May 30.—An eight-hour day has been conceded tank builders employed by the Standard Oil company in this city. These workers are highly skilled, and they are absolutely necessary in the erection of tanks to store oil. Their recent strike for better conditions resulted in the shorter workday order.

GAIN HALF-HOLIDAY.

Santa Rosa, Cal., May 30.—A minimum scale of $4.50 per day both for inside and outside carpenters and millmen, and a Saturday half holiday beginning July 20, 1914, were some of the gains made by the carpenters in this city. The old minimum was $4 per day.

PRINTING PRESSMEN STRIKE.

Trenton, N. J., May 30.—Pressmen in the commercial and job printing offices struck after making a futile effort to obtain wage increases.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Does public health service pay? Is the taxpayer justified in supporting a state department of health, employing experts to make war upon diseases? Consider the following record of accomplishment of the Pennsylvania State health department in combating a single disease:

"Let us take typhoid fever as an example of the financial loss which may result from a single disease. In 1906 there were 4,000 deaths from this disease in Pennsylvania and some 40,000 cases of illness from the same cause. Calculated at the lowest figures at which the economic value of human life can be set and the cost of treatment and the loss of wages incidental to illness, in this one year the loss was $24,000,000 and the disease was no more prevalent than usual. These figures by no means tell the whole story, for they fail to take cognizance of the impairment of vitality or function which frequently accompanies an apparent recovery from typhoid fever. Such a condition may continue indefinitely and often means a lessend resistance to the inroad of other diseases. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease. For fifty years prior to the organization of this department it had ravaged the State unchecked. One of the most important problems which the department of health had to face was the reduction of this enormous yearly tax levied by typhoid fever upon the people of the Commonwealth. The growing communities throughout the State had come to look upon the nearest adjacent waterway as the natural outlet for all sewage and without let or hindrance millions of gallons of pollution flowed into the streams. The indifference which any one municipality showed to the fact that this polluted water must evenually be used by some other municipality down stream was only matched by the indifference of other communities yet further up stream which calmly proceeded to pollute its supplies. The cleansing of the Augean stables was but a trifle to the gigantic task of purifying the waterways through 45,000 square miles of territory.

"Eight years is but a brief time in which to accomplish even a portion of such a task, and yet through the installation of filter plant and sewage disposal works, through the abatement of tens of thousands of individual sources of pollution upon watersheds, by educating the public and the communities, in eight years typhoid fever has been reduced 70 per cent in Pennsylvania. In other words, against 4,000 deaths in 1906, in 1913 there were but 1,300, and against 40,000 cases of illness from this disease but 13,000 and a resulting economic saving of $17,-800,000 annually."

This is but a single illustration of the immense value to the public of maintaining a department of experts to help keep all the people well. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Pennsylvania's health commissioner, well remarks:

"When individuals and communities are brought to full realization of the fact that disease is not a mysterious visitation without tangible cause, but the result of sanitary indiscretions or the failure to observe certain readily definable precautions, a tremendous step forward will have been accomplished. The value of preventive medicine is a comparatively recent discovery, and the great majority of persons are still ignorant of its practical workings and the enormous benefits which it brings. The fact that many of our larger corporations, particularly those having large shops or factories where many persons work, have begun to realize the value of the trained sanitarian and take cognizance of the fact that the advice of the physician relative to the welfare of their employes results in financial benefit both to the employer and the employe is a healthy sign of the forward march and a general betterment of conditions."—La Follette's Weekly.

NO REASON FOR DISCOURAGEMENT

A keen, energetic, reliable, steady and stanch worker in labor's cause has written us recently that he has become "discouraged" in the movement and feels like "giving up." The question arises: What is it that "discouraged" him? What dampened his ardor, stayed his energies and depressed his zeal? It cannot be the power of the enemy or the magnitude of his task. On inquiry we find it is the "carelessness and indifference," "the jealousy and apathy," and "knocking and fault-finding" that exists in the ranks of labor itself, and so after standing the "gaff" as long as he could he is compelled to acknowledge that he is weary and sick at heart of the work and is ready to resign his "thankless job" and take a "back seat."

There are few in any walk of life who are fortunate enough to escape such moments of "depression." It is easy to be contented with one's self and the world as we find it, if our only object in life is to secure a good position, appear well dressed, gain the applause of the crowd and be a "good fellow" out for a "good time," but set yourself to do any really great and noble work and you will inevitably meet with opposition, derision, fault-finding and defeat. This in itself is enough to discourage any one, even those of bulldog dispositions. Every time your friend betrays you, every time your fellow-man goes back on you, every time you are left to "paddle your own canoe," every time support, encouragement, and advice are denied you, you will be tempted to become discouraged and disheartened in the work and to commit the sin of turning your back on the thorny path, the path that you know is the right one, to shut your eyes to everything around you, and in your cowardice give up. In the labor movement there is no giving up, no standing still, no going backward; we must go forward, onward and upward; we must fight for justice and right and better things.

If we know our friend, and we think we do, whose letter caused us to write this article, he is not made of the stuff that easily gives up, that succumbs at the first trial or goes down at the first defeat. Feeling as he does is the best proof that he is fitted to do the work before him which, as he knows, must be done by some one. He must remember that for almost every blessing the world now enjoys we have to thank men who felt as he feels scores and scores of times before success crowned their efforts; he must remember that hundreds went down unremembered, unmarked and to unknown graves, thinking that their whole life was a failure and cheered only by the thought that they did their best, and no man can do more. So our friend will find consolation and satisfaction in knowing that this discouragement is a sure sign that he, too, has a chance of making himself worthy of a place among the brave, among those who were just and fair in all things at all times, whose steadfastness in the stand they took could not be shaken by frowns or threats or sneers. Be brave of heart, your work in the labor movement is a noble work. Set yourself to accomplish this task before you and you will succeed. Remember, you are not only bettering your own conditions, but you are paving the way for the future generation to have and enjoy better things. Why, then, should you be downcast and discouraged?—The Carpenter.

DRUDGERY AND WORK

Eight hours a day is too long, far too long, for a human being to tend a machine. The man who works in a shop eight hours today works longer than the man who worked twelve or fourteen hours years ago. In those days his occupation may have been crude, but he could get interested in it. He was making something, a shoe or a wheel or a box. There was much disagreeable labor thrown in, but his occupation gave him some play for his creative faculties. The machine has taken that opportunity away. The work-day should be reduced. Men could stand that much drudgery and have initiative enough left to enable them to take up interesting occupations.

The tendency of the machine itself is to bring about this very change. There is no reason to believe that the labor-saving machine has reached a final stage of development. Inventions will go on. But heretofore the labor-saving machine has meant a tremendous increase in production, instead of an actual reduction in the hours of labor, and each machine has required the services of a machine tender. Yet now automatic machines, the machines which superintend themselves, are coming in. These are supplanting human drudgery. I see no reason why the factory may not be changed as much in this respect as it has already been changed in the transformation from hand to machine production.

A little drudgery will perhaps always be necessary. But this is not a hardship where it is associated with the things we like to do. Lying on your back in the hot sand and letting dirty oil trickle in your face is not a pleasant occupation in itself. But you don't mind it occasionally if you own the automobile and you have a passion for automobiling. You get out under with considerable pride in yourself for knowing how to fix the machine.

But suppose you are doing the same thing for $3 a day. Then it is unadulterated work. The automobilist does not work. The chauffeur does.—Exchange.

CONDITION

By George Matthew Adams.

The lamest excuse in all the world to fall back upon is the Lack of Condition. Why—Condition! It's the sole secret of Success. Go to your task or emergency in the full "pink of Condition" and the result, whether successful or unsuccessful, is sure to be fully Honorable.

The perfectly Conditioned man is the Ever Ready man. He's the Master when the game begins.

It is said of Meissonier, the great painter, that he nightly annointed his hands with oil, so that his were the most beautiful hands in all his country. But the real reason for this great care of his hands was that they might at all times be in perfect Condition to move about his Canvases and paint the thoughts of their master unerringly.

Preparation and Condition, which are qute synonomous, are the real reasons for strength and power at every crossroads. Condition of every day plodding, and they are the watchwords that pour out the measure of Success that is possible to you, as you Will and Work.

Heed Condition. It's the balancing meed that puts you fit for fighting and fulfilling.

BROOM WORKERS WIN.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 30.—The strike of broom workers in this city has resulted in a one-year contract, which calls for higher wages. By its terms each employe is to receive from 3 to 6 cents on each broom, according to grade. This means that on piece work the average wages will run from $2 to $4 a day.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY

The Saturday half-holiday has been an established institution in England for fifty years, and a jubilee is now planned to commemorate the anniversary. The half-holiday has not been extended to all employments, but it has been to a great many, and the consequences are said to be excellent both for the workmen and for the country at large. One authoritative writer tells us that the Saturday half-holiday "has given an improved physique to the people. Outdoor sports are now practiced by the working classes with the happiest results for their health and their feeling toward their employers."

The agitation for the Saturday half-holiday was conducted by a society which desired to improve the environment of working people as well as to promote harmony between them and their employers. The first steps toward securing the privilege were taken as long ago as 1842 by a band of three young men whose names have been lost, though their labors have effected great results.

They began by calling a meeting in London to take up the matter of long hours and scant recreation for employes. It was well attended and a committee of thirteen was appointed to pursue the subject further. Also a resolution was passed which stated boldly that "the present hours of business are longer than either convenience or necessity requires and that they may be judiciously curtailed without injury to anybody." After twenty years of continuous effort they were curtailed and nobody was injured. In fact, a great many people were benefited.

Of course the employes were benefited immeasurably not only by the Saturday half-holiday, but also by shortened working hours during the week. The business men were benefited because with contented employes they made more money than ever before. The public was also benefited because it learned consideration and helpfulnes for the less fortunate classes. Just as many goods were manufactured and sold as before, but it was all done more humanely. The half-holiday has been an unmingled good for everybody concerned.—Portland Oregonian.

SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

The decision of the Board of Works to make at least a fair start this year regardless of the depleted condition of the city treasury, toward providing the children of Richmond with ample and well-equipped playgrounds deserves a word of commendation and appreciation.

The playground is just as essential as is the park. The former, in fact, according to our opinion, should be a part of the latter, wherever possible. But when a choice between the two must be made the playgrounds, its strikes us, always should have the preference.

Popularity of the two or three playgrounds provided for the boys and girls of Richmond, last summer, is conclusive proof that the children will use these places to good advantage.

The summer playground is only one more step forward in a solution of the boy and girl problem that has proven so vexatious. It not only provides the "kiddies" with something to do, that they want to do, but it also, incidentally, gives them ruddy cheeks, and keen appetites and fits them for better work in school in the fall.

We may have to go without a few sidewalks, sewers or paved street intersections, if we install the playground apparatus, but that should not be looked upon as much of a hardship when we take into consideration that we are providing our boys and girls with strong, healthful bodies, instead. By all means let's have the playgrounds, lots of them, and well-equipped.—Richmond (Ind.) Evening Item.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914

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POISONING THE PUBLIC MIND.

A suggestion hinted; an insinuation deftly dropped; facts suppressed or misinterpreted—the result is the poison press. Quietly, secretly, powers are at work to control the sources of public information in order to direct public action. Occasionally these powers work a little less perfectly and a little less secretly and the trail of the Beast is plainly seen. Out in Colorado machine guns, boodshed, damage, have forced the Beast from his hiding and revealed his hideousness. His footprints have defiled the places sacred to human liberty. He gains entrance through the counting room.

Despite the fact that conditions in Colorado have been made known to the world with all their horrifying details, the Denver Chamber of Commerce, in craven allegiance to the Beast, ventures to issue a statement that misrepresents conditions and causes. To attack truth is to attack the foundations of liberty and justice. The workers of Colorado must contend against such attempts to poison the press of which the following is only one illustration:

"The deplorable conditions arising out of the coal strike in Colorado have necessitated the calling of Federal troops to the assistance of the Governor and local authorities, and have attracted attention of the whole country. Certain newspapers of Denver, the capital of the State, have grossly misrepresented the actual facts. They have published accounts of so-called battles in the coal fields and sent them broadcast over the country. In these accounts they have charged the State militia with massacring women and children and by their lurid statements have incited ignorant men to commit acts of lawlessness in attacking coal mines and the defenders thereof, including the State militia, which attacks have resulted in great destruction of life and property.

"In truth and in fact the State militia have killed no women or children, and none have been killed by any person or persons. Two women and eleven children were found from suffocation in a cellar under a tent, where they had gone without the knowledge of the militia. Others were discovered by the State militia in similar places and were rescued by them at great risks to themselves. One boy of twelve was shot in one of the fights, but by whom and under what circumstances is not yet known.

"Because of this situation the Chamber deems it to be its duty to enter its vigorous protest against the misrepresentation and incitements to violence which have gone out from newspapers of this city, and to support the Governor and the authorities, State and National, in the enforcement of law and order. While some things have been done by individuals which are not to be defended, which is always the case when industrial contests reach an acute stage, this Chamber asks the affiliated organizations to urge their members and through them the people of the country to reserve their judgment and give full credit to the Governor and all those acting under him, including the State militia, for an honest purpose and effort to maintain law and order and the protection of life and property in this State, under peculiarly trying circumstances."

LABOR AND JUDICIARY.

There has been much said of late years concerning the power of judges and the manner in which that power has been used. The volume of criticism has been constantly increasing in spite of the fact that there are those who still think that a judge is a sainted being who can do no wrong. The people are more and more becoming alive to the fact that judges are not greatly different from other human beings and are subject to the same frailties and liabilities to err as are others among us, and with this awakening has come the desire to bring the judiciary more into conformity with the wishes of those whose servants they are. The people know their own business and what they want better than do the judges, even though many judges do not believe this to be the fact. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and, therefore, the people are entitled to just the kind of government they desire, even though they give themselves a government inferior to that which might be provided by our learned legal lights. The judicial branch is simply one of the co-ordinate branches of our government, on an equality with, and not above, the legislative and executive branches, and there is no reason why this branch should not faithfully represent and carry out the policies of the people just as do the other departments.

There has been a tendency among our judges to lag behind the people in the principle of sociology, but this will not much longer be permitted, and the old moss-back thinker who fails to keep step with progress will one day find himself consigned to the scrap heap by an enlightened, if not indignant, constituency. Among that constituency will be found the wage workers, who in the past have given but little consideration, and to their sorrow, to the selection and election of judges. This because the worker has frequently found the great power lodged in the judiciary used in tyrannical fashion against him. In deciding cases involving labor's claims, a judge has open to him in every instance two courses as to precedents which may be followed. He may determine the question upon the high ground that human rights, the rights of living, breathing human beings shall be of first importance, or he may take a contrary view and rule that inanimate property, held by human beings, is of greater concern and therefore must receive the weight of his decision in its favor.

In the great majority of cases where there has been a conflict between man and the dollar, our courts have in the past ruled in favor of the dollar, and labor now proposes that there shall be a speedy end to such practices, and in struggling to bring about this result the worker feels, contrary to old notions, that he is guilty of no impropriety. He feels that the courts have ignored the fundamental principle of this republic in many instances in denying the right of free speech, free press and free assembly through the issuance of injunctions, that punishments for contempt of court have been over tyrannical, and that there is a limitation to the injunction power in labor disputes provided in our constitution, but ignored by our courts. The worker believes he has the legal right freely to dispose of his labor as he wills, and to make such disposition of his purchasing power as to him seems proper, as well as to induce other wage earners to join him in such acts. He wants to know why his rights on the public highways have been interfered with, and why a group of men may be punished for doing what it is not a crime for a single individual to do, and how long our judges are going to prate about the "freedom of contract" to the great advantage of the few and to the dire detriment of the great mass of the people.

In short, labor is tired of allowing the interests to select men for the bench holding viewpoints favorable to them, and proposes to take a hand in the selection process to the end that our judges in future shall be men who believe that the man should come first and the dollar afterward.

In the achieving of this most desirable result aspirants for judicial honors may rest assured the hand of labor will be conspicuously active.

Labor has learned that anything that is worth having is worth fighting for, and has concluded that fair, progressive men on the bench properly belong in the category of things worth having. Labor will, therefore, regulate its conduct at election time accordingly and bring to an end the careers of those whose only thought is the protection of property to the detriment of progress and humanity.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

GOOD ADVICE.

A fellow writes in a New York labor paper that it is time for the A. F. of L. to adopt a stronger policy and prevent the recurrence of such exhibitions as that at Indianapolis, where some of the Mine Workers bawled out President Gompers. Wants to make the president of the American Federation of Labor a sort of a little tin god that all should look up to and worship and believe he can do no wrong. Nay, nay, brother! That's not the remedy. What is needed is a little less use of force to MAKE the membership do things and a little more education in the necessity for self-discipline that will cause the membership to do certain things because they are the best things to do—for the membership. And the sacred right of criticism of officials must never be hampered in the least, even if some hotheads do sometimes stretch liberty into license.—Seattle Union Record.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TODAY?

Some day you will pilot a conquering throng
Whose banners shall glint in the sun;
Exalting the right and abasing the wrong,
Until the last battle is won;
With the blare of the bugle and roll of the drum,
In unbroken phalanx your army shall come—
And the powers of darkness shall be stricken dumb;
But what are you doing today?

Some day you will comfort the sorrowing heart,
And fill it with sunshine and song;
Some day you will bid all the shadows depart
That held their dominion so long;
O some day the breast, overflowing with pain,
Through your intercession its joys shall regain,
And the well-spring of hope shall bubble again—
But what are you doing today?

Some day you will start on a mighty crusade,
With love for mankind in your soul;
You will lend to the weary your personal aid
Till burdens from sad lives shall roll;
You will dry all the eyelids that tear drops defile,
On ev'ry wan cheek you will plant a bright smile,
You will prove by your kindness that life is worth while—
But what are you doing today?

The things of the earth that seem precious today
Grow dim with corrosion and rust,
The flowers, that blush and beckon and away,
Tomorrow shall lie in the dust;
The summer is camping 'neath banners of blue,
The harvest is mighty, the reapers are few,
There's work to be done that you only can do—
Do something—do something today!

At gloaming of evening when life's shadows fall,
And your eyes seek in vain for the sun,
The works of omission are saddest of all—
The things that we ought to have done!
Then shake off your lethargy! Rouse you from sleep!
The billows are calling—the sea breezes sweep!
A full tide is flowing—Launch out in the deep!—
Do something—do something today!

—James E. Hilkey in Topeka Daily Capital.

FRIENDSHIPS

Some folks say the world is heartless: he who says so either prates commonplaces (the most likely and charitable suggestion), or is heartless himself, or is most singular and unfortunate in having made no friends. Many such a reasonable mortal cannot have; our nature, I think, not sufficing for that sort of polygamy. How many persons would you have to deplore your death; or whose death would you wish to deplore? Could our hearts let in such a harem of dear friendships, the mere changes and recurrences of grief and mourning would be intolerable, and tax our lives beyond their value.—Thackeray.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT

(By A. F. of L. First Vice President Duncan, before the Massachusetts Peace society.)

The art of war is an old game. The arts of peace are not so well recorded in history. Speaking generally, historians recount more vividly to us the glare of war than they write into evolving civilization the advantages and the effects of peaceful adjustment of industrial or international disputes. Surely, the history of war is not so important to civilization as invention, manufacturing and commerce.

From a humanitarian viewpoint wars are to the evolution of nations what sickness is to the human body, and who would expect that in writing a biography sickness should be the chief portrayal. Rather it should and would be but a mere detail and mentioned as a regrettable interference to the person's growth and activities.

The signs of our time indicate that we are upon the verge of an epoch when the wars of a nation will similarly be recorded as an unwarranted interference with the growth and development of the nation.

No sub-division of modern society has suffered so much because of wars as the working people. They mainly had to do the fighting and, consequently, bore not only the loss of many men but had to pay the cost from their labor power. In their unorganized condition forceful opposition to the scourge of war was not possible, but since workers became organized and secured the advantage of education, they have been protesting against war and memorializing in favor of peace. In some instances their remonstrances have been so strong, that political and capitalistic intrigue has had to pause lest it would be without men to practice the war game.

Organized workers are cognizant that in the wars, for instance, of about one hundred years ago, men with the best physique were selected or coerced into military service, and in which merit was only conceded to them for the number of human beings they had killed in the opposing army. In some instances the power of tyrants was reduced by war, but too often after war was over the tyranny had been changed but from one person or tribunal to another, the net result being that the workers of the opposing countries found themselves usually worse off than before and with a national debt many times multiplied. The payment of the debt was a burden, but was spread over years and generations, but what of the human loss that neither time nor condition could restore?

Organized labor not only advocates the peaceful solution of disputes, but practices it. The adjustment clause in modern trade agreements provides the solution. It usually reads after this fashion:

"If a contention arise as to the faithful performance of this agreement, it shall be referred to an adjustment committee of three representing the workmen, three representing employers, and if the six cannot agree, they are to select a seventh person to act with them. The decision is to be final and binding until a new agreement is made, and during adjustment, there shall neither be a lockout, a strike nor a suspension of employment."

The convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Rochester, N. Y., November, 1912, declared as follows:

"Whereas, Organized labor recognizes the identity of interest of the wage workers and the brotherhood of man of all the world, realizes the duty which devolves upon the organized labor movement of all civilized countries to carry on an educational propaganda and having for its purpose the awakening of the hearts and consciences of all mankind to the enormous waste and cruelty of war.

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor emphatically reaffirms its previous declarations for the settlement of all international differences through arbitration, looking toward the final establishment of universal, international peace among the peoples of the civilized world."

Organized labor lighting the way, as it often does, has established reciprocity between workers of the United States and Canada, for a convention of Canadian Trade and Labor Representatives voted unanimously on a proposition that:

"As one hundred years have elapsed since the war in 1812-14, which was terminated under conditions abolishing armaments of war along the international frontier between Canada and the United States, and the effects of an unbroken century of peace and good will between the two countries has attracted the attention of the whole world.

"Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Canadian Peace Society in petitioning the government of Canada to join the United States and hold a demonstration in commemoration of this event of such world-wide significance.

"Resolved, That we oppose the introduction of military training in schools and the expenditure of vast sums of money for the maintenance of such institutions, thereby sowing the seed of love for war in the oncoming generation."

The convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, Wash., last November, in referring to international peace, declared:

"It is especially fitting, then, that organized labor heartily indorse the efforts of the representatives of our country in endeavoring to secure world-wide co-operation in a movement for international peace. When the national law and government had reached a point which insured peace and order within the states, the thoughts and ideals of men widened to larger aspects and nobler concepts. Humanity is placed above any nation. There has developed that which has been called the international mind, and standards of international morality are evolved. The history of the developments of international institutions for securing justice and peace between nations will, like development of similar institutions within a nation, be the history of the substitution of law and orderly procedure for strife and war."

This humanitarian aspect is equally in evidence in organized labor abroad. The French workmen has resolved that he is not to be used as a result of political and capitalistic intrigue to fight against his brother workmen in Germany, and the German worker has resolved that militarism and government by force need not expect the German workmen to be used to kill his brother workmen of France, the more so when there is no political or military quarrel between the workers of the two nations, and who in their respective environments propose that they are to be permitted to continue their activities in the industrial field, the only competition between them being the marketing of their respective products in the world's marts of trade.

We realize the whole subject is one of education and development, and which makes all of organized labor friendly to the public school system and to the distributing library. It makes us active in introducing free and compulsory education bills among our states not now enjoying that boon. It urges us to be helpful to the worker abroad where the public school system is not yet popularly established. It is in part, at least, reflected in the almost unanimous position of organized labor on the North American continent that a literacy test should be applied to our immigration laws.

In our liberality of thought and action we do not intend to exclude those worthy of coming among us and upbuilding our beloved country, but such an international proposition as the literacy test will require the educational system abroad to be enlarged, and in this development the worker will be provided with an education to fit him and her to read and write as well as to be useful citizens. This would form the double purpose of making conditons of the workers' lives improved abroad as well as better fitting them for their new abodes when they come here.

In addition, education would permit them to read and study our industrial pursuits and our pacific purposes. When this advantage is guaranteed, capitalistic intrigue, military demagogues and "yellow" journalism will not have so much opportunity to arouse workers' passions in one country against another, and so that, if perchance a war cloud arose, being mentally inflamed, they would rush at each other's throats, and after the clash was over would ask themselves what it is all about.

We cordially invite our own nation and the nations of the world to also adopt our adjustment clause for their disputes, so that by virtue of same there may not be a continuation of wars, of naval battles nor suspensions of international commerce.

RELAX.

By George Matthew Adams.

Achievement is the result of the proper co-ordination between work and rest. Were it not for its regular fraction-of-a-second rest between each throb, the heart would soon pump itself out.

Relaxation is energy stored up.

Go into any business office. Hunt out the man whose work seems to be going on with smoothness and with the least friction. Study him carefully—for he is sure to be the boss himself. Having no time for foolish dreams and useless details, yet such a man is never too busy to listen and to learn—and relax. He makes every effort count—by periodic resting.

Relaxation is energy stored up.

There is to relaxation a quiet, cumulative power that is sure to hold you in good stead if ever panic or disorder come near. For it is at such times that every ounce of energy and resource is demanded.

Relaxation is energy stored up.

Relax as you work. Take time to think as you go. Reflect upon the improvement of everything you do. All things can wait upon a man building up and fortifying his own soul and his own character. Invest in relaxation.

UMBRELLA MAKERS WIN.

New York, May 20.—The Umbrella Makers' union has secured a complete victory after a five weeks' strike for better conditions. A union shop agreement and a 10 per cent wage increase were the more prominent gains.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON COLORADO

Expressing sympathy for and pledging support to the striking miners of Colorado, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its last session expressed the following views on the industrial turmoil in that state:

"For months America's workers have been roused to indignation at the injustice and the succession of outrages that have been heaped upon the miners of Colorado; we have been deply moved at their suffering and bitter grief, but we have been inspired by the brave, dauntless struggle for rights by men bleeding in body and in heart. The blood-stained mines of Colorado take their place among the historic battles sacred to the cause of human liberty. They stir feelings too deep for words.

"In the course of the struggle most serious abuses have arisen, abuses subversive of free government. Laws have been cynically violated and governmental agencies for law and order have been used for the furtherance of private interests against the general welfare. Mine operators collected private armies and inaugurated a reign of anarchy and violence. Military government supplanted civil government and the ancient writ of habeas corpus was denied. Men, women and children lived in terror of the violence of armed ruffians. They risked their lives and their all for the rights of free men. Many have made the ultimate sacrifice—they lost their lives.

"The cause which inspired the fidelity of the miners and held their devotion is the cause that has ever spurred free workers on to service and greater achievements—the right to organize to promote their own welfare.

"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has arbitrarily denied its employes this right. They expressed their denial under guise of allegiance to the principle of individual freedom of contract—a principle that has been the stronghold for innumerable attacks upon efforts to secure greater freedom and protection for the workers.

"Responsibility for this policy rests upon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who absolutely refused to submit to arbitration the differences between him and his employes. He arbitrarily refused his employes the only method by which they can be free to make contracts securing them just conditions. He refused to consent to the only method by which permanent peace may be made to prevail in Colorado.

"Therefore, we, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, do express our disapproval and condemnation of the policy pursued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as the person responsible for that policy. We urge and insist that governmental forces for law and order be used only to promote justice and freedom. We wish to impress upon all those responsible for the present terrible and disgraceful conditions in Colorado, the duty that rests upon them of establishing peace with justice and agencies to maintain that peace.

"To the miners of Colorado we wish to express our sympathy with their suffering, our admiration for their courageous sacrifices, and our support in their struggle for industrial freedom and justice."

MINERS STATE THEIR POSITION

(John P. White, in the New York Independent.)

The industrial conflict in the Colorado coal fields is without doubt the most bitter controversy in which our great international union has engaged in many years.

Five of the seven demands the mineworkers of Southern Colorado are making of the coal operators are covered by the State law, and are as follows:

First—An eight-hour workday for all men employed in the mines.

Second—The right to belong to a labor union.

Fourth—The abolition of the truck store and scrip system.

Fifth—The semi-monthly pay day.

In addition to the above demands the miners are asking for a small increase in wages that will place them on a competitive basis with the organized miners of Wyoming and other districts, and are also demanding the abolition of the vicious guard system.

The mine workers of Southern Colorado engaged in this strike themselves; that is, they decided the issue uninfluenced by any of their officers. For many years these men have labored under the most oppressive conditions that one could conceive of. The political and industrial conditions of Southern Colorado are without question the worst that can be found in any country, not even excepting Russia. Constitutional government has never existed in this section of Colorado, and the rights to be enjoyed by every free man have never prevailed under the reign of these coal kings.

The State of Colorado has spent nearly $1,000,000 in the use of its subsidized militia, a vacillating governor has sat idly by and permitted the militia to do the bidding of the coal companies, and scores of mine workers have been cast into prison, held with no charges preferred against them, and have never been brought to trial.

Many of the gunmen imported by the coal operators joined the militia and have brutally murdered men, women and children.

More than 95 per cent of the men responded to the strike call that the miners themselves decided to issue after trying every possible way to adjust their grievances.

The miners in Northern Colorado have been on strike for four years and one month. They are striking for the right to belong to the union, and like their striking brothers in the southern coal fields of Colorado, have been subjected to many brutal assaults by the gunmen and paid murderers of the coal companies. The strike has the indorsement of our International Union, is being financed by us, and will continue until justice is accorded the miners of that state.

COLORADO AT THE BAR

The terrible charges against the Colorado militia, in which a coroner's jury and a military commission concur, bear out only too well what the Free Press has said about the citizens of this commonwealth.

The red ravages of that tent colony, the slaughter there of defenseless women and children, appeals like a lurid memory from the campaigns of Tilly or the Duke of Alva; yet it was done in the clear white light of twentieth-century America, not in the sanguine murk of the middle ages.

Shall the blame for this tragic atavism fall alone upon these guilty soldiers and their guiltier officers?

By no means. These were citizen-soldiers—men of the same stuff, the same society, the same ideals, as the citizenship of the State. They were representatives of the people of Colorado; there is no reason to believe that they were exceptional among that people.

The indictment of these soldiers then, is an indictment of the entire State, and this the more because during all those terrible events that led up inevitably to this crowning act of inhumanity the voice of the people was dumb; they tolerated the unlawful and unjust, the mad and anarchic process of the authorities.

We know there is loud protest today against the perpetrators of the Ludlow infamy, that there is clamor for punishment not only of those immediately concerned in it, but of the governor and other State authorities whose policy made that infamy possible.

We know that there have been good men and better women in that State who have regarded with aversion and distrust the course of the State against the defiant strikers.

But why did they keep silence amid this outrageous folly and abuse? In vain have we scanned the columns of the Colorado press of the past three months for one strong, clarion voice demanding that these things cease in the name of humanity and justice.

We say again, that in all this great social-economic tragedy it has been the people of Colorado that was on trial, but it is the people of Colorado that stands in the dock today.

That State for years has been noisy in the councils of the nation claiming for itself a light which older commonwealths did not possess! The light is now revealed as a will-o'-the-wisp, a phantom flame devoid of virtue to warm or guide.

Sackcloth and ashes are now the portion of that people, and long must be the day of repentance and atonement before those badges of desolation may be cast off, and the escutcheon of Colorado restored to an honored place in the heraldry of her sister States.—Milwaukee Free Press.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM

If all the arable land of the United States which is not under plow could be put into one huge farm it would cover all of the United States east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. According to statistics which have been compiled by the Department of Agriculture this vast acreage of land that should be used but is not, totals 832,000,000 acres, which is equivalent to the combined areas of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

This gives a striking account of the vast territory which still can be used to feed the hungry millions, not only of the United States, but also of the world. In other words, for every 100 acres that are now tilled, about 375 may be put into crops when the country is fully developed.—Oswald F. Schuette in Leslie's Weekly.

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS"

This phrase may have caught your eye: "The dangerous business of being a baby." It is the most dangerous business in the world. No regiment of soldiers ever charged a battery of such dangers as many thousands of regiments of little children face. The pitiful "children's crusade" that melted away in the eastern forests—back there in the middle ages—has it counterpart today for ever and ever so many babies. Homer describes one of his heroes as having all the courage of a fly. John Ruskin has a most delectable comment on the simile. The utter fearlessness that comes from utter ignorance of fear, from utter ignorance of danger—no lion has it, no Richard has it. But the fly has it, and the Greek god-hero and the little baby of the slums. At Balaclava "some one had blundered." There are blunders that make this dangerous business of being a baby so needlessly dangerous. What better orders can be given by the civilization that rules the fate of children than to countermand the blunder of the past.—Kansas City Star.

MUST BE UNION LABOR.

Alton, Ill., May 20.—Mayor Faulstich of this city has announced that all contractors bidding on public sewers must agree to employ only union labor.

THE SOLAR ENGINE

An American scientist remarked years ago that even on so small an area as Manhattan island the noontide heat is sufficient, could it be utilized, to turn all the steam engines in the world. Can it not be utilized? If a little lens can focus enough sunshine to blister one's hand and if big mirrors, as the Roman historians tell us, were used to set the enemy's fleet afire, may we not expect that some day a gifted inventor will contrive an instrument for gathering and storing and distributing the heat energy of the sun?

Engineers are now working at this problem with encouraging results. Stationary engines have been run by means of huge reflectors, and other experiments rich in suggestion have been performed. The time will come, Ericson predicted, when Europe must stop her mills for lack of coal, unless a substitute fuel is found. "Then," he added, "upper Egypt, with its neverceasing sun power, will invite the European manufacturer to remove his machinery and erect his mills on the firm ground along the sides of the alluvial plain of the Nile, where an amount of motive power many times greater than that now employed by all the manufactories of Europe may be obtained." If the future achievements of science and invention are in wise proportionate to those of the past—and who can doubt that they will be incomparably greater?—the solar engine is but one of a thousand marvels in store.—Niagara Falls Journal.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Give me but the liberty of the press, and I will give to the minister a venal house of peers. I will give to him a corrupt and servile house of commons. I will give him the full sway of the patronage of office. I will give him the full house of ministerial influence. I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase up submission and overawe resistance.

And yet, armed with liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed. I will attack the mighty fabric that has reared with the mightier engine. I will shake down from its height corruption and bury it amid the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter.—Sheridan.